BOMBAY COURIER.

VOLUME XXXIII.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1823. [NUMBER 1617.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary of Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.
BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT Friday next, the 29th Instant, being a Hindoo HOLYDAY, Goculastamee, no business will be transacted at the Treasury.

J. BEST,
Sub-Treasurer.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
GENERAL TREASURY,
22nd August 1823.

Advertisement.

On THURSDAY the 28th Instant,
AT 11 o'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,
WILL BE SOLD,
BY AUCTION,
AT THE
ARSENAL,
Sundry unserviceable Condemned
ORDNANCE STORES,
BELONGING TO THE
HONORABLE COMPANY,

LIST whereof may be seen at this Office.—The Lots to be paid for and cleared away immediately, or resold at the risk and expense of the first purchaser.

ROBERT FOSTER,
Actg. Commissary of Stores.

BOMBAY.
GRAND ARSENAL,
19th August 1823.

By Order of the Military Board,
P. FEARON,
Sec. Military Board.

MILITARY BOARD'S OFFICE,
20th August 1823.

MONSIEUR NITSCH
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On MONDAY next, the 25th Instant,
AND FOLLOWING DAYS
AT 11 o'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON
AT HIS SHOP
IN MEADOW'S STREET
ADJOINING THE DISPENSARY
OF
Dr. Fenoscky,

THE following Articles viz, Millinery of all Sorts, Ribbons, Satins, Bonnets, and Artificial Flowers of all kinds, Musical Clocks, Musical Snuff Boxes, Ladies Work Boxes with Music, & other French Clocks, Gold and Silver Watches, Plated Candlesticks, French and English Playing Cards Europe Flowered Muslin, Flannel, Ladies Looking Glasses, Perfumery, Eau de Cologne Water, Purified Epsom Salts, Cognac Brandy in Casks and in Bottle, French Brandy in Cases, Medoc Claret, Champaign, Brandy Fruits, Muscatel and Frontignac Wine, Italian Preserves, Syrop, Bourbon Honey, Cloves Oil &c. &c.

Terms Cash, and the Articles to be taken away immediately or resold at the risk of the First Purchasers.

Bombay 23d August 1823.

FOR SALE
IN
MESSRS. PRINSEP & CO.'s
GODOWNS
A CONSIGNMENT OF
SUPERIOR WINES
FROM
HARPER AND BELL,
ARRIVED PER
ROYAL GEORGE.

OLD Sherry in Butts, at 800 Rs. per Butt.

Superior Do. such as was sold last year at 960 Sa. Rs. in Calcutta, 860 Rs. per do.

Port in 3 and 6 doz. Chests at 20 Rs. per doz.

Ditto (Pints) in 6 & 12 doz. Chests at 12 Rs. per do.

Claret in 6 doz. Chests at 40 Rs. per do.

Bombay 26th July 1823.

KEMPT AND CO.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On WEDNESDAY the 27th Instant,

A CHEST of Stationary imported per ROYAL GEORGE, quite fresh and good—Consisting of Folio, and Quarto Post.

Kidderminster Carpets—(recommended for Tents being preferable to those from Cambay)—of bright Colour, and novel Patterns.

Yards.		Sizes.
4¼	long by	3 yards wide.
3¼	by	3
Square		3¼ by 2¼
5¼	by	4
4	by	3
3¼	by	3 yards.
3	by	2½ 5¼ by 5

A single Barrelled Rifle in Mahogany case.
A —— do Fowling piece by Parker.
Several pairs of Holster Pistols from do.
And Regulation Swords, with a few Cavalry Sabres.

To close several accounts the following.
Plated Candlesticks with Shades, Globe Lamps. Cut and Plain Wine Glasses and Tumblers, Extra Broad Furniture Chintz. and usual breadth do —Ball and other Buttons, Tin Ware &c. &c.

Bombay, 23d August 1822.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a sale of Sundry office furniture and rejected goods will take place at the office of the late MR MILBURN in Apollo Street, on Thursday the 28th Instant.

Terms of Sale Cash, and the goods to be cleared away immediately.

Bombay, 19th August 1823.

TO CLOSE A CONCERN

KEMPT AND CO.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
AT THEIR ROOMS,
On FRIDAY, the 29th instant,
AT NOON.

SEVERAL Fowling pieces and Pistols of different descriptions; all finished in a very Superior manner and sent here direct from the Maker.

WILLIAM PARKER,
OF HOLBORN.
Bombay, 2nd August 1823.

KEMPT & CO.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On SATURDAY the 30th Instant

A VALUABLE Collection of Engravings plain and coloured, many of them after Morland in very superior style.

AND

Several copies of the New Novel "Valperga," or the life and Adventures of Castruccio Prince of Lucca, by the Author of Frankstein; published on the 19th of February 1823, with a variety of Class, and other Books for Schools.

Catalogues of the above now in the Press.
Bombay, 23d August 1823.

Advertisement.

BY virtue of a writ of Execution issued from the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder in the cause of JAMES GATHORNE REMINGTON, JAMES HENRY CRAWFORD, and OTHERS carrying on Trade and business, in Copartnership at Bombay under the firm of Messrs. REMINGTON CRAWFORD and Co. *Plaintiffs* against CHRISTOPHER BROWN BOYCE *Defendant*. I hereby require all persons indebted to the said CHRISOPHER BROWN BOYCE forthwith to pay the amount of their Debts or me or I shall give instructions to my solicitor to proceed against them in the Recorder's Court.

HENRY GRAY,
Late Sheriff of Bombay.

BOMBAY,
August 1823.

IN THE PRESS
AND
PUBLISHING BY ORDER OF
GOVERNMENT
A
DICTIONARY
OF THE
MARATHA LANGUAGE
IN TWO PARTS.

PART I. CONTAINING MARATHA AND ENGLISH.
PART II. CONTAINING ENGLISH AND MARATHA.

BY
Major V. Kennedy,
OF THE
BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT
Bombay, 23d August 1823.

تحفۃ القستان

FOR SALE
THE
TUHFA-E ELPHINSTONE,
OR
A GRAMMAR
OF THE
Hindustani Language,
BY
Mahomed Ibrahim Makbah,
MUNSHI;
Interpreter to the Hon'ble Court of Recorder.
REVISED BY
MAJOR KENNEDY,
PRICE 10 Rs.
Apply to PANDOORANG DALVIE,
Head Purvoe at the Courier Office.
Bombay, 8th August 1823.

FOR SALE
AT
FRAMJEE COWASJEE'S
OFFICE,
A FEW
WHOLE AND HALF CHESTS
OF
CARBONELL'S
CLARET
LATELY IMPORTED
PER
EUPHRATES,
AT 45 RS. PER DOZEN
"Terms Cash."
AND ALSO,
AN ASSORTMENT
OF
PATENT CHAIN
CABLES
WITH APPARATUS,
FOR
VESSELS
FROM 30 TO 700 TONS
MEASUREMENT.
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO THE SAME PERSON.
Bombay, 16th August 1823.

CARD.

ANY Ship bound for [illegible] have occasi[illegible] tor well [illegible] may appl[illegible] BHIKA[illegible]

Freight for Calcutta.
THE SHIP
BOMBAY,
CAPTAIN PARKER,

WILL sail back in a few days, and receive Goods on freight, and Horses for the above places. Apply to Messrs. ROGER DE FARIA & CO.

Bombay, 23d August 1823.

Passage to London,
THE FAST SAILING SHIP
BRAILSFORD,
A. I.
BURTHEN 500 TONS,
JOHN SPRING
COMMANDER,
HAVING HER ENTIRE CARGO ENGAGED.

WILL positively sail for London on or before the 21st Septr —Has very good accommodations for Passengers; particulars of which may be known on application to Captain SPRING on Board, or at the Office of REMINGTON CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 23d August 1823.

LOST.

On the Evening of the 21st instant, a white long haired TERRIER DOG, of the middle size with cropped ears and tail. Whoever brings him to the COURIER OFFICE, shall receive a reward of one Gold Mohur.

Bombay, 22d August 1823.

KEMPT AND CO.

HAVE received for Sale on Commission a few of Collier's Patent Cylinder Rifle fowling Pieces, price Rs. 720.

The attention of Sportsmen is particularly requested to this invention, the construction of the Gun being very simple, *whilst it possesses the advantage of five Barrels, with only the weight of a common fowling Piece.*

N. B. Pistols on a similar principle are manufactured by the Patentee, orders for which or for Guns accompanied by a reference for Payment in London, will be punctually attended to.

Bombay, 23 August 1823

KEMPT AND CO.

HAVE received for Sale on Commission, direct from Joseph Manton, Gun maker to his Majesty, a few self Priming and detonating double Barrelled Guns, on the newest and most approved principle and finished in the most superior style, in Mahogany cases furnished with spring Cramps and Primers complete.

This consignment is made by Mr. Manton experimentally, with the view of ascertaining how far it may answer him to make future Shipments to this place.

PRICE Rs. 700 EACH.

Bombay 23d August 1823

A CARD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT VENCAJEE MERJEE, and ARDASEER FRAMJEE having retired from the firm of HORMARJEE BHICCAJEE and CO. the Partnership heretofore subsisting between them was dissolved on the 19th July 1823; and the business will be henceforth conducted by HORMARJEE BHICAJEE himself, under the firm of HORMARJEE BHICCAJEE and CO.

Bo[illegible] 19th July 1823.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the declaration of HURRICHUND MOROJEE, advertized on the 16th Instant, that he has a Joint Interest in the Property belonging to MOROBA GUNPUTJEE as a member of the Joint Family, is not true, & this is to apprize all persons whomsoever that the said HURRICHUND MOROJEE has long since been divided from his Father's Family and has no right of claim on his Father's Property.

Bombay, 20*th August* 1823.

MARGARET REEL AND CO.'S

BAKERY, MEADOW STREET BOMBAY,

MRS. MARGARET REEL & CO. beg to acquaint their Customers & other Friends, that the greatest part of the following articles may be had on demand at their Bakery in the Pastry line, besides various other articles too numerous to be inserted in the List, may be had made at a day's notice.

		Rs.	qr.	rs.
First sort of Bread, ..	per loaf	"	"	44
Second do. of ditto, ..	" "	"	"	36
Third do. of ditto, ..	" "	"	"	48
Cake best quality, ..	" "	"	"	24
Muffin ditto, ..	" "	"	"	24
Roll, ...	" "	"	"	24
Fine Flour, ...	" Seer	"	"	80
Ditto Rolong, ...	" "	"	"	80
Plain Biscuits, ...	" lb.	"	"	96
Butter ditto, ...	" "	"	1	76
Sweet ditto, ...	" "	"	2	56
Plain Rusk, ...	" "	"	"	96
Milk Rusk, ...	" "	"	1	76
Ginger Bread Nuts, ..	" "	"	3	"
Queen Cakes, ..	" "	1	1	"
Bun Cake, ..	" each	"	1	"
Milk Cake, ..	" "	"	"	32
Twist Bread ..	" "	"	"	48
Bran	per paily	"	"	08
J ng & Hot Cakes, ..	per doz.	1	"	"
Cheese Cakes, ..	" "	1	2	"
Macaroons, ..	" "	1	1	"
Puffs, ...	" "	4	"	"
Tartlets, ...	" "	2	2	"
Plumb Cakes, ..	" lb.	1	1	"
Plain Cake, ...	" lb.	1	"	"
Europe Fruit Tart, ..	per each	3	2	"
Country do. ditto, ...	" "	1	3	"

Bombay, 23*d August* 182[illegible]

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT all persons having claims or demands on WILLIAM ERSKINE, Esquire, late Master in Equity and Clerk of the small Causes in the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, are requested to prefer the same for examination and settlement to Mr. WILLIAM ASHBURNER MORGAN, Solicitor, at his office in the Fort, between the hours of ten and four of Tuesday next the 5th of August or on any following Tuesday between the same hours.

The Claims will be registered as given into Mr. MORGAN, and will be settled with as little delay as practicable, as they stand on the said Register.

Bombay, 29*th July* 1883.

જાહેર•ખબર

ખબર•દીયાંથી•આથી•એચને
મીશતર•એરશકીન•શાકેબ•જે•શ્રી•કુંબ
ઇનાં•નામદાર•રીકારડર•કોરટ•ધે•જકુડટી
શાજડને•આશતર•હતો•તથા•નાંધલા•કજી
આની•પોરટનો•મેનો•હતે•તે•શાકેબ•કુપર
એ•ઓકદા•બાબત•શરવે•લોકોને•અરજ•
કરેચજે•જેકોઇ નો•એ•શાકેબ•કુપર•દાવો
અગર•લેકેણ•હોએતો•તે•ધ રીએ•મીશતર
વીલીઅમ•આશબરનર•મારગીન•શાકેબ•કો
રટનો•વકીલજે•તેની•હાજીશમં•શ્રી•કોરટમાં
અવતા•મંગાલવારે•તારીખ ૫ મી•આગશટ
ને•દીને•અથવા•દર•મંગાલવારે•કલાક ૧૦ થી
ને•કલાક ૪ સુધી•એ•દાવા•ઓ•તપાશવા•
શાકુ•તથ•માંડીવાલવા•શાકુ•લાવીને•દેખાડે
જે•દાવા•ઓ•મીશતર•મારગીન•શાકેબ•
નોધશે•અને•નોધેલા•પછે•તાકીદથી•જેમ•
બની•આવશે•તેમ•માંડીવાલશે•અને•નોધે
લા•પરમાણે•એક•પછી•એક•ચુકવશે *

તારીખ ૨૮ [illegible] જુલાઇ ૧૮૨૩

ધરે ધેડતાનધ્યેં ઈસવેગી ૭ઈડ
ચા ચત્તર્ ચણી ધાસલ્યા સધ્યા
ચે ધેડતાચા સન્મ ધેતા સા ત્ર
ઉેધપર્ યા સ્ત્રસ્ધઘ ૭૫ ધેધ્ધંજ
ર્જ્ય સગીતોંયેં ધ્યાઇન્યાચ યા ત્ર
ઉેધપર્ ઘપ ૭૫૫૫ ચેપે ૭૭૪્યા
૭ સેત્તર્ણીઈશ્ન ૭૭૫૨્ન્ર્ સર્ગે
ન ધેડતાચા પત્રીશ યાચેધ્ધીજં
ત ધેવસધ્યેં સંગશ્ધગી તાગીજ ૬
ચગષ્ટ ૫ ઊ૭૨ેં ઘર્ સંગશ્ધગી પરેં
૧૦ પાચીજ પરેં ૪ ૫૬ૈત ઉેધપે ન
પાજધ્યાસગીતાં ૫ સડુજ્ધજ્ઞધ્યા
સગીતાં ચપુજ્ઞ ઘજ્ઞધપે

ઉેધપે સેત્તજ્ન સર્ગજ્ન ત્રાઉેધ ધેક
ન ઉેધીજ ચણી ઉણીધ્યાત્રસપે ઇ
ત ધ્યાત્રસપે ઉેઈજ ત્યાત્રસપે સડુ
ન ધરતીજ ચણી ઉણીધ્યાત્રસપે ઇ
સ્રસગેં ઉેધ સડુજ ધરતીજ તાગીધે
૨૮ ઊીજ ૭૫ ૧૮૨૩

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Honorable Court of the Recorder of Bombay that Letters of Administration of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of BHUGWANDASS PURBHOODASS, late of Jambooseer, hindoo, deceased, may be granted to AMTHA BHUGWANDASS of Bombay, hindoo Inhabitant, the only Son and heir of the said BHUGWANDASS PURBHOODASS deceased, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof; dated this 19th day of August 1823.

FRED. AYRTON,
PROCTOR FOR PETR.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION has been this day made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all & singular the goods, chattels, rights and credits of HENRY HANNAH, late a Conductor on this Establishment, deceased, may be granted to the Registrar of said Court, (Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE) and his successors in said office.

Bombay, 20*th July* 1823.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of SARIAH otherwise SARAH MUNDAY late of Bombay, deceased, may be granted to RICHARD WOODHOUSE Esq. Registrar of the said Court for the time being; all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof; dated this 15th day of August 1823.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION has been this day made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration to all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of Lieutenant WILLIAM TWIGG, deceased, late in the Military service of the Honorable the United Company in the Bombay Establishment, unadministered to by the late JOHN YEATES, deceased, may be granted to the Registrar of the said Court, RICHARD WOODHOUSE, and his successor in said Office.

Bombay, 12*th August* 1823.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Honorable the Court of The Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration in the Goods of RUTTONJEE [illegible]JEE late of Bombay Parsee Merchant may be granted to ARDA[illegible]JEE one of the next of [illegible] concerned [illegible] August

[illegible]NT,
[illegible]CTOR.

Advertisement

APPLICATION having been made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and chattels, Rights and Credits, of BERNARD GORMLY late Quarter Master of His Majestys sixty seventh Regiment of Foot stationed at Sholapore, within the Territories subject to the Presidency of Bombay, lately deceased, may be granted to RICHARD WOODHOUSE Esq. Registrar for the time being, all Persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 22d day of August 1823.

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the Nat Will and Testament of GEORGE SANGSTER Esquire, late a Captain in the Military Service of the united Company of Merchants trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Honorable The Court of the Recorder of Bombay to Messrs. FORBES and Co. the Executors appointed in the said Will, all Persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated August 20th 1823.

GRANT
PROCTOR.

To the EDITOR of the BOMBAY COURIER.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,

Is the half erected building on the Bombay Green a temple to be dedicated to Minerva? We seem to want some shrine where wisdom may be evoked and rendered propitious.

Yours &c.
GRIFFIN.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 14*th August* 1823.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

THE established personal allowance to officers Commanding Regiments of Cavalry, or European Infantry, and other Corps, being the additional half Batta of the Regimental Rank, such Commanding Officers, excepting those in temporary charge as hereafter described, shall, under all circumstances of absence from their commands or duties for which a higher scale of remuneration is not granted, be entitled to a continuance of that allowance, the same as though they were in actual command of their Corps, and the next Senior Officer on whom the command may devolve, shall also receive the established personal allowance.

2D. Field allowances which are designed to meet the expense of Field Equipments and travelling charges, are to Commanding Officers, the difference between the full batta of their Regimental Rank, and the full batta of their next Superior Rank, in addition to the difference between Garrison, and Field tentage, these allowances are to be drawn by Commanding Officers, whenever entitled to personal remuneration as such, and placed in situations, which would entitle other Officers to additional half batta, and Field tentage.

3D. Officers are to be considered in temporary charge, when the Command devolves upon them during the absence of the Lieutenant Colonel or Senior Officer, within the limits of the Presidency, on leave, Courts Martial, Committee, or any other public duties of a temporary nature, or when in the temporary command of two or more Corps. But, if the latter be permanently appointed to a District, station, or other field Government Command, staff employ, or on special duty by Order of Government, such permanent absence from Regimental duty, shall be viewed as transferring to the next Senior, the full advantages, in regard to allowances, of Officers exercising Regimental Commands in their own right.

4TH. Commanding Officers shall be considered to vacate the Command, when employed at a distance, on Court Martial, Committee or other duty beyond the limits of the Garrison, Cantonment, or station wherein their Corps is serving & the next Senior Officer doing Regimental duty, shall be entitled to the established allowances for Commanding, from the day on which his Senior Officer quitted Head Quarters, until that of his return.

5TH. Lieutenant Colonels or Senior Officers Commanding Corps in their own right, when on leave of absence, are only entitled to the half batta of their Regimental rank, except in those instances otherwise provided for by the existing Regulations. But if placed on duty during such absence, they will then receive allowances as Commanding Officers, under the foregoing rules, according to the circumstances of the case.

6TH. Officers absent from their Corps in the field on Sick Certificate, and entitled to a continuation of their field allowances under the General Orders of the 2d December 1803, cannot be permitted to draw those allowances as Commanding Officers, but merely the full Batta and field tentage of their Regimental Rank, agreeably to the present usage.

7TH. Commanding Officers on leave between musters whether on Sick certificate or on their private affairs shall however, continue to draw the same allowances they would be in receipt of, if actually present with their Corps. No extra allowance being drawn for that period, by the Officer in temporary charge.

8TH. The Governor in Council deems it further expedient to direct, that as placing Commanding Officers of Corps on duty, while on leave of absence, and detaining them on such duty, beyond the period of their leave, occasions additional public charges, the occurrence of all such cases of detention, shall be invariably reported to Government, with an explanation of the necessity for the Officers being so employed, in order, that, if they cannot be relieved, the sanction of Government may be communicated to the Military Auditor General, for the admission of the charges incidental thereto.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 15*th AUGUST* 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to resolve that 5 feet 6 inches be henceforth fixed as the lowest standard at which men shall be enlisted into the Native Cavalry on this Establishment: and that the lowest standard for horses be fixed at 14 hands 1 Inch, whether obtained from t[illegible] purchased in the Country.

BOMBAY CASTLE 18*th AUGUST* 1823.

The Acting President in Council having been pleased to direct the Garrison Staff to assist the Commandant when the Troops in Garrison should be assembled for Brigade exercise, under the General Order by the Commander in Chief bearing date the 4th October last, and Captain Morison, the Barrack Master being expected to appear mounted as Brigadier's Staff; the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to grant to that officer the usual Horse allowance, during such time as the Troops in Garrison may be brigaded under those orders.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 19*th AUGUST* 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to notify, in reference to the General Order by government, dated the 18th April last, that the Institution for the instruction of Boys from the Central School and others born in the Country of European Parentage, in view to qualify them for the superintendance of the public works under the officers of Engineers, having been extended so far as to embrace the object of promoting the arts and sciences among the Natives residing under the protection of this Government, that Institution is to be considered as appertaining to the Civil Department, from the 1st of the present month.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Secretary.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 23*D*, 1823.

As an object of primary interest to the [illegible]dian community, we are happy to announce to our readers, that THE RIGHT HONORABLE LORD AMHERST reached Calcutta in safety, and assumed the reins of Government on the 1st of August. His arrival and landing are so well described by our Cotemporary of the Journal that we cannot do better than republish his statement at full length.

LANDING OF LORD AMHERST.

"Exactly seven months have to-day elapsed since the streets leading from Chandpaul Ghaut & the ghaut itself were crowded with multitudes anxious to obtain a last view of a nobleman whose government had conferred the blessings of peace & happiness on the millions subject to his sway in India, added new lustre to the brilliancy of his own fame, and exalted the glory of that country which had the honour to give him birth. On the same scite we have to-day beheld the assemblage of a similar concourse of people, to witness an event equal, perhaps, in importance to the interest of British India; but of a joyful instead of a melancholy character. The crowd collected this morning, were not assembled with sad countenances and despondent feelings to behold the regretted departure and to take one last lingering farewell of a nobleman whose conduct as a ruler had endeared him to all the governed; but to welcome the arrival of a New Governor General whose high reputation for those qualifications, which dignify and adorn the regal Office and secure the love and respect of the governed, inspire the most cheering hopes for the future and the strongest consolation for the past. We cannot indeed easily forget the paternal sway of the Noble Marquis who has left us; but we confidently anticipate that although the tranquillity of the country and the circumstance of his not uniting the Chief Military command with his high Office, may render the career of our new ruler less dazzling than that of his noble predecessor, yet that it will be directed to, and as successful in the attainment of the same end and aim,—the happiness of the governed: and in this expectation we find the most ample consolation for the loss we sustained in the departure of Lord Hastings."

"The Yacht with the Right Honourable Lord Amherst on board passed the pilot's [illegible] about a quarter before 6 this morning attached to the loud peals of the cannon saluting the sing vessel, soon announced to the there also, bering inhabitants of the metropolis that acting py event; the news quickly spread, and was people of all ranks, ages and characters, flocked this; ed like a tide in one continuous stream Mrs. population, towards Chandpaul Ghaut, and her the street leading from it to the Government Mr. house. The Yacht anchored off the ghaut Mr. precisely at 6 o'clock. It had been stated de- that His Lordship did not purpose landing ser- till Saturday; but we presume that this ar- vids rangement was made under the impression his that the Yacht would not reach town until to-morrow evening. Be this as it may, his was evident that she had made her passage to up the river more rapidly than was anticipated Mr. by the authorities here, as when she reached sed the Esplanade and indeed when her anchor was let go off the Ghaut, beyond the salute, there appeared to be no preparations for his Lordship's arrival so soon. As he had arrived however, it was of course necessary that the landing should take place as speedily as possible, and accordingly 8 o'clock was the hour fixed on for the purpose. —The troops were drawn out in the usual form, lining both sides of the road from the Ghaut to the Government House; and within the gates, the walks were lined with files of European Soldiers.—Lady Plymouth and Miss Amherst landed first, and were driven to the Government House in one of the carriages in waiting for that purpose es- of the Govern-

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…ne Staff, &c. &c. At 8 precisely His …ip landed under the usual salute and …d up to the Government house accom… by a considerable retinue composed …own suite, and many Civilians and …ers of rank and distinction. His Lord… was in the Windsor Uniform and ap… …ed in excellent health and spirits. As we …ve heard another Salute since his Lord… …ip arrived at the Government House, we …magine he has already taken the oaths and …is seat in Council."

The following particulars are selected from …he John Bull Extraordinary:—

"A deputation consisting of Charles Lush… …gton, Esquire, Private Secretary to the …Honorable the Governor General, Major …Vaughan, Town Major, and Captains Loc… …kett and Fendall, Aides-de-Camp to the …Honorable the Governor General—left town …n Tuesday Morning in the Honorable …Company's Yacht Nereid, for the purpose of …scorting his Lordship to Town.—Commo… …dore Hayes, Master Attendant, also went …down, having his pendant flying on board …H. C. Pilot Vessel Asseerghur."

…The new Steam Yacht. DIANA, likewise …mpanied the fleet. We understand she …rked most admirably, and afforded to all …o witnessed her performances the greatest …easure and gratification. The fleet arrived …Kedgeree at half-past two o'clock on the …th, and saw the JUPITER running up to … Anchorage attended by two Pilot …rs. The fleet consisting of the …and three Schooners, of course, pro… …héré, and at eight o'clock anchored …style along side the JUPITER. We …that nothing could exceed the admi… …anner in which the Yacht and Cruizers …eir several stations close to the JUPI… …especially the manœuvres of the ELIZA, …ng her close to the last buoy, in the …el between Kedgeree and the New …orage, and in that situation shewing a … by which means the remainder of the …iron were enabled to take up their po… …s without danger.

…e next morning at half-past eight the …ation, consisting of the above named …emen, repaired on board the JUPITER, …ere introduced to his Lordship.

…er breakfast, about 10 o'clock, His Lord… … Lady Amherst, and the Hon'ble Miss …erst, accompanied by the deputation and …hole of his Lordship's staff, consisting …[illegible] …F. Abel, (Mr. Hale, his Lordship's pri… …e Secretary, not having arrived in the Ju… …er, but is shortly expected) left the Jupi… …in his Lordships state barge for the Nereid. …She immediately got under way, with a …e strong breeze from the Southward, and …sed Diamond Harbour about three o'clock. …his time apprehensions were entertained … the Nereid would be obliged to anchor, …onsequence, we imagine of being too late …ross the James and Mary, in which case …would not have arrived at Calcutta before … Evening. She however crossed, and at …f past six this morning the saluting batte… …Fort William announced to the Inhabi… …of Calcutta that his Lordship was arri… …ff Town. A Government Gazette Ex… …linary was immediately issued by order … Hon'ble the Governor General in Coun… …tifying that His Lordship would land a… …eight o'clock.

… about seven o'clock Mr. Lushington … from the Nereid, and went to the …nment House, whence he shortly re… …, accompanied by one of the Aides …mp of the Governor General, having … two Carriages, with Chair and Me… …Palanquins. These remained at the …while he repaired on board the …om which he shortly returned, at… …h Lady Amherst and the Honora… …Amherst.

… Ladyship's reaching the shore, …ceived by a Salute from the bat… …Fort William and the courteous …igments of the gentlemen assem… …e Ladies were removed from the …o the Carriage in the Palanquins, ac… …nied by a female attendant. They … drove off to the Government House. … Lushington again returned with the …iages, and went on board the Nereid. …alf past eight, His Lordship accompa… … by the Deputation, and the whole of … personal staff, landed at Chaundpaul …aut, where the European troops from the … had been drawn up to receive him …g both sides of the road the whole way, … the Ghaut to the Government House. …n he put his foot on Shore the usual …e was fired, the Band struck up, the …ary payed the accustomed honors, and … individual stood uncovered.

… Lordship was received on his land… …g by W. B. Bayley Esq. the chief Se… …cretary to the Government, and the prin… …cipal Civil, and Military Officers at the Pre… …sidency.

He then walked up to the Government House, preceded by the deputation, and Staff in procession.

On reaching the Government House, his Lordship was met, on the grand stairs, by the Hon'ble John Adam, Esq. Governor General, the Members of the Supreme Coun… … the Judges of the Supreme Court, the …ads of Departments, &c. &c. &c. His …rdship immediately proceeded to the Coun… …Room, wh… Oaths. His Lordship then partook of a grand Breakfast; after which, the Commission was read under the usual Salute. We have therefore now only to welcome his Lordship as Governor General of India, and our particular Ruler, with hearty congratulations on his safe arrival, and the honest expression of respectful attachment, which becomes the character of Englishmen towards the representative of their Sovereign."

Such parliamentary proceedings, and other public news as we have been able to glean from the few late papers brought by the Brailsford, will be found in subsequent columns; although, as far as England is concerned, they present few objects of general interest.

We have pleasure in learning that the Hindoostanni Grammar, recently published at this Presidency by Mahomed Ibrahim Mukhba has been so much approved of, that the Honorable the Governor, desirous of conferring a public mark of his approbation on the author, has presented him with a "khillut" or honorary dress. This act of liberality cannot fail to stimulate others to undertake similar works of public utility.

The Royal George will not sail for England, we are told, before Monday or Tuesday next.

EXCHANGE.

On London,...6 mo's...sight....1 | 9d per Rupee..
Calcutta, 30 days.....105 B'y Rs. per 100 Siccas
Madras,.....do.....99 B'y Rs. per 100 Madras

COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable, 138 B'y Rs. per 100 Siccas, Nominal,
Unremittable, 117 B'y Rs. do. do.
Spanish Dollars.....per 100—218 Rs.

ARRIVALS.—Major P. Lodwick, 2d | 3d Regt. N. I.
Lieut. Riddell, 1st | 1st Regiment.
Captain Spiller, Aux. Horse
Lieut. H. Liddell, 1st | 6th Regiment.
Cadet Thomas Dickson, Infantry.
Ensign Alex. Law, Mad. Eng.
Lieut. P. W. Pouget.
DEPARTURES.—None.

Nautical Chronicle

AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—August 19th Ship Brailsford, (Free Trader,) Captain J. Spring from London, 12th April.

Do. 20th Ship Bombay, Captain S. Parker, from Madras.

Passengers per Bombay.

Lieutenant A. Smithson H. M. 4th Regt. Light Dragoons, Mr. Dickson, Cadet.

DEPARTURES.—16th August, Ship George Crattenden, Naquda Noor Mahomed Abdool Currem, to Tellicherry.

20th Ship Charles Forbes, Captain Thomas Brydon, to China.

21st Ship Glenelg, Capt. H. R. Weddell, to Madras and Calcutta.

Passengers per Glenelg.

Captain Bruce, Capt. and Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Thorahill.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—July 30th, Ship Morning Star, Captain F. Mouat, from Calcutta 7th June, and Vizagapatam 19th July.

August 5th, H. M. Ship Alligator, Capt. Thomas Alexander c. B. from a Cruize.

7th, French Brig Entrimant, Capt. De Roquifient, from Bourbon 9th July, and Pondicherry 6th August.

DEPARTURES.—July 31st, Ship Scotia, Captain Alexander Agnew, for the Cape of Good Hope.

Do. Ship Anantah Huata, Captain M. X. Coelho, for Masulipatam, Escapilly, and Calcutta.

August 7th, H. C. Ship Atlas, Captain Charles Otway Mayne, for Penang and China.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—July 26th Schooner Cochin, Lieut. Ed. Tincombe, from Madras 19th July.

28th Ship Diana, F. Goutiere, from Vizagapatam 24th July.

29th Bark Mary Ann Sophia, R. Cornfoot, from Sumatra 21st June.

Do. Ship Norfolk, A. Greig, from Madras 23d July.

Do. Ship Ernest, J. Mackay, from the Mauritius, Trincomalee, and Coast 10th June.

Do. Ship Westmoreland, W. R. Coutter, put back from stress of weather.

DEPARTURES.—July 29th Ship Jane, C. Maitland, for China.

Do. Ship Argyle, S. R. Harding, for do.

Do. Ship Mary, H. Norquoy, for Nicobars and Rangoon.

Do. Ship Ogle Castle, J. Pearson, for London.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.—At Baroda on the 26th July last, by The Reverend S. Payne, Lieutenant Duncan William Shaw, Commanding the Resident's Escort, to Miss Anne thomson, niece to Colonel Prother C. B.

BIRTHS.—On the 9th instant, at Ahmednuggur, the Lady of Captain Laurie, of Artillery, of a Son.

At Belleville on the 13th instant, the Lady of Major Tucker, Deputy Adjutant General of the Army, of a Son

On the 20th instant, the Lady of John Wedderburn Esq. of the Civil Service, of a daughter.

DEATHS.—At Malligaum in Candeish on the 8th Instant Charles James Casey, infant Son of Edward C. Casey, Serjeant Major 1st Battalion 4th Regiment Bombay N. I., aged 6 Months and 8 Days.

In the 27th year of her age, on Sunday the 10th Instant at half past 8 A. M, (of 5 days Illness) of Lockjaw and malignant fever, which she bore with Christian fortitude and of amiable disposition, Luzia, the Wife of J. C. Monteiro, an assistant to the Marshal of the Bombay Gaol, leaving her disconsolate Husband and a male Child of 3 months and 24 days to deplore her unexpected loss. Her remains were in the evening solemnly attended to the Grave by her Relations and numerous Friends, who had the pleasure of her acquaintance. She rested in peace!

On Friday the 15th instant, at Poona, Katherine Frederica, the infant Daughter of Capt. Frankland, of H. M. 20th Regiment of Foot, aged nine months, and six days.

On the 15th instant, Colin F. S. McKenzie Infant Son of Mr. G. C. McKenzie, aged 1 month and 28 days.

On the Morning of the 18th instant, the infant Son of Conductor John Kilkenny of the Ordnance Department, aged 9 months and 15 days.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.—At Cottagam, in Travancore, on the 15th July, Mrs. Fenn, of a Son.

…on the 22d July, the Lady of Lieutenant …16th Light Infantry, of a Son.

At Trichinopoly, on the 28th July, the Lady of Captain McIntosh, of the Engineers, of a Daughter.

On the 8th instant, at the Presidency, the Lady of John Gwatkin, Esq. of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Aurungabad, on his way to Bombay, on the 16th July, Major Charles Edward Orlando Jenkins, Commanding a Brigade of Infantry in the service of His Highness the Rajah of Nagpore, and a Captain in the Bengal Artillery; most deeply and deservedly lamented by his friends and acquaintances.

On Thursday, the 31st July, Captain J. Crichton, of the 2d Battalion 17th Regiment or Ghicacole Light Infantry, much regretted by his Brother Officers

At Cannanore, on the 22d July, the infant Son of J. Grant, Esq. Paymaster of His Majesty's 89th Regiment.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—On the 21st July, at St. John's Cathedral, Mr. John Statham, of the Honorable Company's Marine, to Miss Chaplin.

On Saturday last, the 26th July, Mr. Charles Harry Johnson, Assistant, General Treasury, to Miss Mary LeClere, the Daughter of the late Lieutenant Samuel LeClerc.

On the same day, Mr. William Cornelius, Assistant in the Board of Trade Office, to Miss Elizabeth Lydia LeClere, the third Daughter of the late John LeClerc, Esq.

BIRTHS.—In Chowringhee, on the 24th July, Mr. J. J. Fitzpatrick, of a Son.

At Meerut, on the 2d July, Mrs. M. E. Robinson, of a Daughter.

DEATH.—In Fort William, Calcutta, on the evening of the 24th July, the Lady of Lieutenant T. O'Halloran, of His Majesty's 44th Regiment.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.—Of sons: The Ladies of the Rev. Daniel Boys, Vicar of Benenden, Kent;—of J. Pulman, esq. in Parliament-street;—of Capt. Lambert, R. N. at Beaufort;—of Charles Devon, esq. at Langley-hall, Berks;—

Of Daughters: The Ladies of Paterson Marsh, esq.;—of the Rev. Thomas Taylor at Marnhull, Dorsetshire;—of Captain Berkeley, of the Royal Fusileers, in Molesworth-street, Dublin;—of the Rev. W. Ramsden, at Rustal, Wilts.

MARRIAGES.—At St. Pancras New Church, Colonel Adams, of Great Ormond-street, to Gabrielle, third daughter of John White, esq late of Selborne, Hampshire.—March 31st, Charles Calvert, esq. M. P. to Jane, youngest daughter of Sir Wm. Rowley, M. P. for, Suffolk.—At Cheltenham, Major Creagh 86th or Irish regiment, to Eliza, only daughter of the late Hon'ble Judge Osborne, of Dublin.—At Bath, Sir Wm. Hort, of Hortland. Kildare, to Louisa Georgiana, second and youngest daug. of Sir John Caldwell, of Castle Caldwell, Fermanagh. At Canterbury., Mr. W. T. Hill, of Lambeth-road eldest son of W. T. Hill, of Malta, to Susanna, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Jager, of Canterbury. At Edinburgh, Lord Dunsany to the Hon. Miss Kinnaird. At St. Pancras New Church, Sir James Dalrymple Hay, of Park place, Wigtonshire to Ann eldest daughter of George Hathorn, esq. of Brunswick-square Geo. Govan, esq. M. D. of the E. I. Co's service to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Charles Maitland, esq. younger, of Rankerlour.—At Limerick, Thomas Jervis, esq. of the Carabineers, to Julia, eldest daughter of J. Vereker, esq April 2, at Marylabonne, Robert Haithness, esq. son of the late Wm. Haithness esq. to Jane third daughter of the Lord Bishop of Chester. At St George's, Hanover-square, Captain Jas. Lindsay, of the Grenadier Guards eldest son of the Hon. Robert Lindsay, of Balcarras, to Anne, eldest daughter of Sir Coutts Trotter, of Grosvernor-square. April 3, at Cambridge, the Rev. Edward Miller, B. A. of Emanuel College, to Emily Mansel, fifth daughter of the late Lord Bishop of Bristol.

DEATHS.—Elizabeth, the wife of Charles Grame, esq. of Dean-house, Hants.—Mrs. Margaret Merry, of Wimpole-street, and Botley Cottage, near Chertsey, Surrey, aged 24, Charlotte Sarah, eldest daughter of J. M. Raikes, esq. of Hartland-place,—At Rowsham, Bucks, aged 69 Mr. E. Mundy Lucas,—John Mirehouse, esq. of Brownslade, Pembrokeshire.—Samuel Long, esq. of Basseterre, Saint Kitt's.—March 29, in Berkeley square, Lady Marianne Smith, wife of Abel Smith, esq. M. P, and sister to the Earl of Leven & Melville.—Abigail, wife of M. G. Da Costa, esq. of Stocke Newington, aged 49.—In Baker street, Enfield, Middlesex, aged 71, Michael Leeming, esq.—At Margate; aged 48, Geo. Slater esq.—Richard Crowder, esq. one of the proprietors of The Public Ledger, of a fit of apoplexy.—At Clift Cottage, Sidmouth, Susanna Maria, wife of Major Loftus Gray,—At Staines, John Thislewood esq.—At Madeira, John Solly, second son of Issac Solly, esq. aged 22.—March 29, in Bedford square Sir. John Eamer, Alderman of London aged 74. At Oaklands, Gloucestershire, Mrs. Charlotte Cambridge. In Hertford-street, May-fair Harriet the wife of T. V. Cooke esq. aged 51.—At Bird Avenue, Roebuck, the Honourable Luke Wellington Gardiner, Viscount Mountjoy, son and heir of the Earl of Blessington.—On Sunday last, the Rev. Ewd. Wilson, M. A. Rector of Moulton and Dalham, Suffolk, and formerly Fellow of Christ College, B. A. 1767, M. A. 1770. March 21, aged 69, the Rev. Richard Relhan, M. A. F. R. S. F. L. S. &c. Rector of Hemingby, in the county of Lincoln. In Berkeley-square, Sarah, widow of the late Thomas Porter, esq. of Rockbeare-house, Devonshire.—At Pirbright lodge, Surrey, aged 73, Andrew Stirling, esq. of Drumpelier-house, Lanarkshire.—On the 31st of March, at his Chambers, in New-Inn, Edward Fishwick, esq. in his 78th year.—At the Vicarage, Tunbridge, Richard, the infant son of the Rev. Charles Hardinge. In Bryanstone-square, Mrs. Elizabeth Beata Roberts, sister of the late Rev. Dr. Roberts.—In Curzon-street, May-fair, Mary Anne, eldest daughter of the Rev. Wm. Goodenough, Rector of Marcham-le-Fen, Lincolnshire, and grand-daughter of the Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Carlisle.—In Park-street, Grosvenor-square, aged 85, John Samuel Charlton, esq. At Woolwich, April 1, Isabella, wife of Major-General Young, R. A.—Sir Corbet Corbet, of Adderley-hall, Shropshire, and M. A. of Trinity College.

MADRAS INTELLIGENCE.

Rates of Exchange and Price of Company's Paper.
FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1823.

On England—at 30 days' sight, 1s. 8d. per Madras Rupee. } nominal.
at 90 days' sight, 1s. 8¼d. per do.
at 6 months' sight, 1s. 9d. per do.
On Bengal—at 30 days' sight 95 to 97 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.
Company's Paper—Remittable 34 per cent. pm.
Unremittable nominal 10 to 12 „

The H. C. Ship Atlas, Captain C. O. Mayne, will sail for Penang and China to-morrow morning.

PASSENGERS.—Captain Murray, and Captain O'Reilly, H. M. 41st Foot.

The General Palmer, Captain Truscott, will take her departure for England in all this month; as will also the Pyramus and Kains.

H. M. Ship Sophie, Captain Ryves will sail for Trincomale on Saturday next.—The Liffey, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore Charles Grant, C. B. will remain here a few weeks longer.

[*Mad. Gaz.*

Yesterday being th… day of His … the usual r…

The W… Sunday, and the Madras, next week. Our Contemporary on Thursday says: "The William Miles, Captain Beadle, is engaged to return to Madras from Calcutta in the first week of January to receive on board Passengers, by whom the principal accommodations of the Ship have been taken, and with an engagement to proceed hence for England positively on, or before the 10th of that month."

The Ship Britannia, Captain Luke, will take her departure for Penang on or about the 15th instant—where she will land Cargo and Passengers—after which she will proceed to Malacca and Sincapore—and will positively be here on or before Christmas-day—to receive Cargo and Passengers for England.

[*Mad. Gaz., Aug. 9.*

CALCUTTA INTELLIGENCE

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills..... 3 0 per Cent
Do. on Govt. Bills of Exchange..... 2 8 ——
Interest on Loans on Deposit open date... 4 0 ——
Ditto 2 months certain..... 3 8 ——

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY] CALCUTTA SELL.
1 11*a* 1 11½ On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs. 2 *a* 2 5/8
Bombay 30 Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rs. 99
Madras ditto, 94 *a* 98 Sa. Rs. per 100 Mad. Rs.
BANK SHARES | Premium 68 to 70 per Cent.—nominal.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

CALCUTTA, JULY 31st 1823.

BUY.	RATES OF PREMIUM.	SELL
32 0	Remittable Loan.....	32 0
12 8	5 Per Ct. Loan	11 08

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters on the River, at Berhampore, 16th July, 1823.

Lieutenant Naylor of the 89th Regiment is appointed Aide-de Camp to Major General Sewell, to have effect from the 25th ultimo.

The leave of absence on Medical Certificate granted by Major General Dalzell, Commanding Presidency Division, to Lieutenant Webster, 44th Regiment, to proceed to Europe on Furlough, for two years, is confirmed.

The permission granted by His Excellency Lieutenant General C. Colville, to Lieutenant Douglas, 20th Regiment, and to Ensign Hennessy of the 67th Regiment, the former for three months to proceed to Madras on his private affairs, and the latter for six months on Medical Certificate and to remain at Neemuch, are confirmed.

The undermentioned Officers, have received His Excellency the Commander in Chief's leave of absence for the reasons assigned.

11th Dragoons,—Cornet Wymer, from the 25th June, for two months, on his private affairs, to visit Agra.

13th Dragoons,—Lieutenant Lang, from the date of embarkation, for two years, to proceed to Europe on urgent private affairs.

16th Lancers,—Lieutenant McDowell from the 7th July, to 1st October, in extension, to enable him to rejoin his Corps.

20th Foot,—Lieutenant Ras from the date of embarkation, for two years, to proceed to Europe on private affairs.

Head-Quarters on the River, 18th July, 1823.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to appoint Captain Ritson of His Majesty's 44th Regiment, to the situation of Brigade Major to the King's Troops, serving on the Madras establishment.

By Order of His Excellency, the Commander in Chief,
THOMS. McMAHON Col. A. G.

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

FORT WILLIAM: 1ST AUGUST 1823.

The Honorable Company's Yacht Nereid arrived this morning at Six o'clock, having on Board the Right Honorable Lord AMHERST, appointed by the Honorable the Court of Directors to the office of Governor General of Fort William in Bengal. His Lordship landed at half past Eight o'clock this morning, and was received with the usual honors.

At Nine o'Clock Lord AMHERST took the prescribed Oaths and his Seat as Governor General.

The following Proclamation is published by Order of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Right Honorable WILLIAM PITT Lord AMHERST, BARON AMHERST, of Montreal, in the the county of Kent, and one of his Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, hath been appointed by the Honorable the Court of Directors to be Governor General of Fort William in Bengal, and whereas General the Honorable Sir EDWARD PAGET, Knight, Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, hath been appointed Commander in Chief of all the Forces of the Honorable East India Company in the East Indies, and one of the Counsellors of Fort William aforesaid, & JOHN ADAM and JOHN FENDALL, Esqs. have been appointed Counsellors of the said Presidency; the said Appointments are hereby notified; and it is further proclaimed that the Right Honorable Lord AMHERST has, on the Day of the date hereof, received charge of the said Office of Governor General and taken the usual Oaths and his Seat accordingly, and that JOHN ADAM, and JOHN FENDALL, Esqrs. (His Excellency the Comin Chief being absent on a visit to the Upper Stations of the Army) have respectively taken their Seats at the Board, as Counsellors of the said Presidency.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

W. B. BAYLEY,
Chief Secy to Govt.

FORT WILLIAM, AUGUST 1ST, 1823.

FORT WILLIAM; AUGUST 1ST, 1823.

The GOVERNOR GENERAL has been pleased to make the following Appointments.

Mr CHARLES LUSHINGTON to be Private Secretary to the GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Major STREATFEILD of His Majesty's 87th Regiment, to be Military Secretary to the GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Lieutenant the Honorable … His Majesty's 59th Regiment, … of the Royal …

THE 1ST AUGUST, 1823.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

JOHN HERBERT HARRINGTON, Esq. to be Senior Member of the Board of Revenue for the Western Provinces, and Agent to the GOVERNOR GENERAL at Delhi.

The Regular Bankshall Report of this afternoon announced the arrival of the *Pilot*, Capt. C. GARDNER, from London 7th February; and the *Felicitas*, Capt. P. CAMPBELL, from Bombay 25th June and Madras 25th July.

Ind. Gaz. 31 *July.*

Whatever other effects a recent trial may have produced among strangers to the Church of Scotland here, we fear that an increased respect for that Establishment can hardly be one of them. We do think that there appeared, in the course of the proceedings, circumstances of a nature calculated to produce unfavorable impressions; and we also consider that it is incumbent upon all true friends of that Church—of those who have been born in it, and are proud to belong to it—to clear away such erroneous impressions when they come under their direct experience. There are, no doubt, many persons moving among us who have no time, and perhaps less inclination, to enquire very deeply into matters which, as not peculiarly affecting themselves, they may conceive rather foreign to their business and bosoms. We need not be surprised if such should not consider the Presbyterian Hierarchy in a very dignified light, for they can hardly have very exalted notions of men, whom they do not imagine peculiarly set aside by an especial act of consecration to the service of the Deity—of men who consider the pastoral office as a trade, and devote the ample leisure, which some people suppose them to possess, in making shoes and breeches. Should erroneous impressions, such as we have alluded to, have taken hold of the minds of some among us, we are not so vain as to suppose ourselves capable of removing them, but we are not without hopes of being able to prevail upon them to *enquire* and judge for themselves.

Splendor, pomp, wealth, and the pride they create, form none of the characteristics of the Church of Scotland. It boasts of no mitres nor altars nor sinecures. It is entirely intended for use, and not for show. It is not a state machine that is to be screwed and twisted this way and that. Its head is invisible, and its altar is in the heart. As it is not the gaudiest bird that sings best, nor the most leafy tree that is most productive, neither is it the most gorgeous Church that produces the most universal beneficial effects. Of this the world has had convincing proofs in the history of the Church of Rome. If the tree is to be judged of by the fruit, we appeal triumphantly to the Church of Scotland, as one of the mightiest engines of human improvement ever known. Never was there a Church which suffered more to attain that excellence which is now its pervading attribute. It is the palm of a hard fought contest, where bigotry, power, pomp, and vain glory, waged with fearful odds against an oppressed, but finally victorious people. No wonder then that after the days of peril and wrath have passed away, their descendants should cling to their birth-right and evince the utmost anxiety to keep in its strictness and its purity that discipline which has made their country a land of order, industry, and true religion. If for all these benefits they pay less dearly now than their neigbours, let them thank their ancestors and strive to be as jealous of their rights and as able to oppose the advances of [illegible] pretence, arrogance and power as they were.

On a recent occasion, the phrase Holy Orders was used. We also heard the phrase Apostolical Ordination; and it was the impression of some, that Presbyterian Clergymen receive not the advantage of Apostolical Ordination. If by this is meant that they do not receive the Holy Ghost, we fear that they are not the only divines who are not *apostolically* ordained. Doubting excessively as we do, that the hands of any man or men now-a-days have the power to transmit the Holy Ghost, we shall dwell no longer on that point; but if by Apostolical Ordination is meant the consecrating, or, in a public manner, the recognising of the labours of the Gospel men after a ceremony or mode pursued by the Apostles,—we believe that the Church of Scotland will be found to be as apostolically ordaining a Church as any one else. On this head, and many others, we refer such of our readers as are at all interested in the question, to the *Confession of Faith*; which, taking the Bible to be the first stone of the building, is, we have been taught to believe in the Presbyterian Church, reckoned the second. Under the head of Ordination of Ministers, (says the Confession) is to be considered either the doctrine of ordination, or the power of it." "He that is ordained Minister, must be duly qualified both for life and Ministerial abilities, according to the rules of the Apostle." That is, he must be according to the Apostle TIMOTHY, "blameless, the husband of one wife, vigilant, sober, of good behaviour, given to hospitality, apt to teach....not given to wine, no striker, not greedy of filthy lucre, but patient; not a brawler, not covetous," &c. The rules for examination previous to ordination are, we believe, very strict. They include a knowledge of the Hebrew, Greek and Latin languages, and an acquaintance with authors on Divinity in each, &c. The candidate for ordination must preach three several days before the people, "that they may have trial of his gifts for their edification, and may have time and occasion to enquire into, and the better to know his life and conversation." Here follows the rest of the ceremony:—

"Upon the day appointed for ordination, which is to be performed in that church where he that is to be ordained is to serve, a solemn fast shall be kept by the congregation, that they may the more earnestly join in prayer for a blessing upon the ordinance of Christ, and the labours of his servant for their good. The presbytery shall come to the place, or at least three or four ministers of the word shall be sent thither from the presbytery; of which one appointed by the presbytery shall preach to the people concerning the office and duty of ministers of Christ, and how the people ought to receive them for their work's sake."

"After the sermon, the minister who hath preached shall, in the face of the congregation, demand of him who is now to be ordained, concerning Christ Jesus, and his persuasion [illegible] reformed religion, according to the scripture; his sincere intentions and ends in desiring to enter into this calling; his diligence in praying, reading, meditation, preaching, ministering the sacraments, discipline, and doing all ministerial duties towards his charge; his zeal and faithfulness in maintaining the truth of the gospel, and unity of the church against error and schism; his care that himself and his family may be unblameable, and examples to the flock; his willingness and humility, in meekness of spirit, to submit unto the admonitions of his brethren, and discipline of the church; and his resolution to continue in his duty against all trouble and persecution."

"In all which having declared himself, professed his willingness, and promised his endeavours, by the help of God; the minister likewise shall demand of the people concerning their willingness to receive and acknowledge him as the minister of Christ; and to obey and submit unto him, as having rule over them in the Lord; and to maintain, encourage, and assist him in all the parts of his office."

"Which being mutually promised by the people, the presbytery, or the ministers sent from them for ordination, shall solemnly set him apart to the office and work of the ministry, by laying their hands on him, which is to be accompanied with a short prayer or blessing, to this effect:"

"Thankfully acknowledging the great mercy of "God in sending Jesus Christ for the redemption "of his people; and for his ascension to the right "hand of God the Father, and thence pouring out "his Spirit, and giving gifts to men, apostles, "evengelists, prophets, pastors, and teachers, for "the gathering and building of his church; and "for fitting and inclining this man to this great "work*: to entreat him to fit him with his Holy "Spirit, to give him (who in his name we thus set "apart to this holy service) to fulfil the work of "his ministry in all things, that he may both save "himself, and his people committed to his charge."

Further with respect to the Confession of Faith,—it is well known to contain the articles of belief, and to be the standard of the doctrine and worship of the Church of Scotland. "At the revolution it was approved by Parliament, and ordained as the public and avowed Confession of the Faith of the Church." It must be subscribed to by Ministers before they can be permitted to hold a benefice. It must also be subscribed by Professors in Universities and school-masters, &c.

Of the strictness of the discipline of the Church of Scotland, as well as its jealousy of ministers holding occupations, inconsistent with their holy profession, some idea may be formed by those not conversant with the subject, from the following extract from an act of Assembly held at Edinburgh, March 26, 1596.

"'Tis ordained,

1 "That such as are light and wanton in their behaviour; as in gorgeous and light apparel, in speech, in using light & profane company, unlawful gaming, as dancing, carding, dicing, and such like, not beseeming the gravity of a pastor, be sharply and gravely rebuked by the Presbytery, according to the degree thereof, and continuing therein after due admonition that he be deprived, as slanderous to the Gospel.

2. That Ministers, being found swearers or banners, profaners of the Sabbath, drunkards, fighters, guilty of all these, or any of them be deposed *simpliciter*. And such like liars, detractors, flatterers, breakers of promise, brawlers, [illegible], and quarrelers after admonition, continuing therein; incur the same punishment.

3. That Ministers, given to unlawful and incompetent trades, and occupations, for filthy gain, as holding of hostaries, taking of ocker, beside conscience and good laws, and bearing worldly offices in noblemen and gentlemen's houses, merchandize, and such like, buying of victual, and keeping it to the dearth; and all such worldly occupations as may detract them from their charge, and may be slanderous to the pastoral calling; be admonished, and brought to the acknowledging of their sins;—and if they continue therein to be deposed," &c.

Such are a few of the rules passed by men who now-a-days would be called "*Wild*," but we think it would be a hard thing to prove that they were not of the *Orthodox* Church of Scotland, and that their descendants (now generally termed Evangelical) do not form bonâ fide the Orthodox party. Indeed *that* is the name by which they call themselves, and not "*wild*." That appellative they owe to their more lukewarm but hardly more polite neighbours. We must close these observations sooner than we intended. We trust they will be found to contain nothing derogatory to the *quid verum atque decens*; else our father monitor over the way will uplift his birch!

[*Ind. Gaz.* 28 *July.*

SUPREME COURT.

CALCUTTA;—THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1823

HENRY SWETENHAM *versus* ROBERT ADAIR MACNAGHTEN.

CRIM. CON.

Counsel for the Prosecution :—THE ADVOCATE GENERAL and T. E. M. TURTON, Esquire.
Counsel for the Defendant :—GEORGE MONEY, Esquire, the Honourable Company's Standing Counsel.

BEFORE THE HONORABLE SIR A. BULLER.

Mr. Turton opened the pleadings. This is an action brought against the defendant for criminal conversation with the plaintiff's wife. The plaint was filed on the 7th of March, and the defendant pleaded the general issue.

The Damages were laid at 100,000 Rupees.

The Advocate General then rose and addressed the Court nearly as follows —My Lord,—On this occasion I need not launch out into the topics usually dwelt on in similar cases because, I think, it would be impossible for me, My Lord, by any language of mine, to paint the injury done to my client in darker or stronger colours that it must present itself to your Lordship's mind.

The plaintiff in this case was Mr. Swetenham, a gentleman in the civil service of the Company, and the defendant was Mr. McNaghten, a Lieutenant in the army, performing the duties of Deputy Judge Advocate General at Cawnpore. Mr. Swetenham lived at Futtyghur. His wife at the time he married was 18 years of age, and as the learned counsel had heard, extremely beautiful. She was the daughter of Mr. Donnithorne, a gentleman also in the civil service. For four years after their marriage, the plaintiff and his wife lived together in the greatest harmony and affection. There was only one fault to be found during this time with Mr. Swetenham, and that was, that he was much too kind. He would call her own father who would prove that he was so, even to the detriment of his own fortune. During this time they had one son, & in this state they lived, until this destroyer came amongst them. The manner of his introduction to their family was as follows. In 1822 Mr. Swetenham was on a visit to Captain Black at Cawnpore and he there became acquainted with Lt. McNaghten. When the hospitality of Upper India is considered, it will not be wondered at that Mr. Swetenham, who was delighted with the company of Lt. McNaghten, invited him to pay them a visit at Futtyghur. Whether he went as a deliberate seducer (and he hoped for the honor of human nature, he did not,) the learned counsel did not know, but he went in Oct. On his arrival, Mr. Swetenham was absent on deputation, and expecting the defendant he left word with his brother-in law, Capt. Smith, to receive him, but Capt. Smith had left Futtyghur before the arrival of the defendant. A short time after, the plaintiff was again obliged to go into the district, and he felt it incumbent on him to invite Lieut. McNaghten to accompany him and Mrs. Swetenham on their journey. And here, the learned counsel said, he hoped no one would accuse his client of overweening confidence; he hoped no one would find fault with the affectionate husband for entrusting his happiness to a dark plotter against it. In this way they continued to travel. The party consisted of Mr. and Mrs Swetenham, Mr. Mangles and Lieut. McNaghten. After having thus travelled for a few days, Mr. Mangles was obliged to return, and shortly after the dishonor of his client was completed. During the time they thus travelled they lived in tents; and up to this time, no estrangement took place towards Mr. Swetenham in the mind of his wife. After the departure of Mr. Mangles, Mr Swetenham was obliged to go to his cutcherri, and to move from place to place, usually holding his cutcherri in a tent, near where his family and Mr. McNaghten lived. On the 4th of November one of the servants thinking that he heard his mistress call him, lifted up the cheek of the tent for the purpose of entering it, and he there saw what the learned counsel would leave him to describe. Then it was no doubt that the dishonor of his client was completed, if not before. The servant did not tell his master, perhaps he was afraid to do so; and indeed the influence of Mrs. Swetenham was so great that he had good reason to be afraid. From this time, the criminal intercourse had gone on, the learned counsel feared, up to the present time. Shortly after the return of the Plaintiff to Futtyghur, he was obliged to leave it again, and without any suspicion or mistrust, and as he thought for his own honor, left her in the same compound with Captain, Smith, his brother-in-law. The defendant having heard on what day Mr. Swetenham intended to go, arranged his departure for the same day; and the learned counsel would proved that he laid his dawk for two, and from this time the elopement of Mrs Swetenham was decided on and arranged.—While the plaintiff was absent, he heard that his dishonor was complete. He came home on the morning after the evening on which his wife had attempted to elope with Lieut. McNaghten, and he regretted to say that these parties were still living in adultery at Cawnpore.

When the learned counsel asked for very considerable damages, and he did ask for most exemplary ones; he did not do so because he supposed they would afford any thing like relief to the wounded mind of the Plaintiff, but because the law said, that the effects of the Defendant's crime should be adequately visited upon him. He had said what had occurred to him, but it did appear impossible that any damages could give ease to the mind of his client, or restore to virtue the unhappy subject of the defendant's wiles, but because they would mark his sense of the crime, and enable him to dissolve a marriage, which was now his disgrace.

Mr. Turton then called Mr. William Abbott.

Witness is registrar of the arch-deaconry of Calcutta; the paper produced is a copy of a registry of the marriage in the chaplainry of Agra.

The Advocate General then called Mr. James Donnithorne—Witness is father to the wife of Mr. Swetenham; was present at her marriage in his house by the Rev. Mr. Evans, Chaplain of Cawnpore, on the 2d April 1818; at that time Mrs Swetenham was something less than 17; —Mr. Swetenham was about 23; he is in the civil service, and so is witness; they had one child now four years old; he was a most indulgent husband, he was so almost to a fault; they lived most happily together.

Mr. Turton called Munnoo Khan.—[illegible] been Mr. Swetenham's servant for a lo[illegible] and has been his orderly peon for five[illegible] knows Mr. MacNaghten and Mr. Man[illegible] remembers their leaving Futtyghur with [illegible] Mrs. Swetenham to go into the Mofussil; [illegible] went with them; they went by land; there [illegible] two tents; this was about 7 or 8 months ag[illegible] the beginning of the cold season; remembers [illegible] tents being pitched at Nerdowly; they had th[illegible] been from Futtyghur 20 days; his master's te[illegible] was at Bernali; he used to go there after brea[illegible] fast, and come back at 3, 4 and 5 in the evenin[illegible] at that time, Mr. Mangles had left the party; [illegible] members going into the tent at Nerdowly on a[illegible] particular occasion; he was sleeping and thoug[illegible] his mistress had called; she was in the dinin[illegible] tent. (Here the witness gave an account of wha[illegible] he saw when he entered the tent.) They wer[illegible] both angry with him, and he left the tent; hi[illegible] master was at the cutcherri 3½ or 4 coss distan[illegible] the circumstances which he has detailed took plac[illegible] something after 12; there was no clock in th[illegible] jungle for him to state exactly; his maste[illegible] came back about 3 or half past 3; did not tell hi[illegible] master; he was a black man & a poor hurkaru,[illegible] he had told him, his life would have been t[illegible] from him. His master was very fond of his [illegible] tress; no one dared say a word against her[illegible] few days after he saw Mr. McNaghten sitt[illegible] in a great chair, Mrs. Swetenham was on [illegible] knee, and her arm was round his neck; fro[illegible] thence they went back to Futtyghur; Mr. M[illegible] Naghten went along with them; some [illegible] Mrs. Swetenham left her husband's hous[illegible] not yet returned.

The Advocate General examined Ca[illegible] niah Smith.—Witness is brother-in-law [illegible] Swetenham; he married his sister; resid[illegible] in a hundred yards of him at Futtygh[illegible] compounds join, and there is a door of co[illegible] cation between them; he became acquainte[illegible] Mrs. Swetenham about three months after he[illegible] riage, and lived upon terms of intimacy with[illegible] until the time of her elopement; Mr. S. a[illegible] ed to be particularly happy; never saw a [illegible] more so; he appeared particularly fond o[illegible] & she very much attached to him; she is very [illegible] ty, and he treated her with very great a[illegible] indeed; remembers Mrs. and Mr. S. going [illegible] visit to Cawnpore last September; they ret[illegible] in about a month; a few days after their r[illegible] they left Futtyhur to go into the district o[illegible] count of Mr. S's business; before their d[illegible] ture plaintiff told him that defendant was ex[illegible] ed, and begged witness to receive him if he [illegible] during their absence.—Defendant did arrive[illegible] witness had left Futtyghur for the day; a[illegible] his return found that he had been there, and h[illegible] proceeded to join Mr. Swetenham; Mr. a[illegible] Mrs S. returned a few days after; does not r[illegible] member whether defendant came with them [illegible] does not remember whether he saw him at th[illegible] time; saw Mr. McNaghten a day after with M[illegible] Swetenham in tents; afterwards learned t[illegible] Mr. M. had been with them at Futtyghur on [illegible] last occasion; Mr. Mangles & Capt. Parsons w[illegible] with them; the latter is married to another si[illegible] of Mr. Swetenham's; thinks they returned to F[illegible] tyghur about the middle of the month of Nove[illegible] ber; the defendant was still with them; he remain[illegible] from the time they returned until the 24th of N[illegible] vember, during which time Mr. Swetenham [illegible] absent; he wished to leave Futtyghur to go [illegible] the district on the 15th; he heard that M[illegible] turned in consequence of Mrs. Swetenham re[illegible] ing medical aid; Mrs. S. did not accompany [illegible] the last time because she still required m[illegible] aid; plaintiff did not go to the district on [illegible] 15th because defendant was not read[illegible] go to Cawnpore; defendant said ther[illegible] some mistake about his dawk, and [illegible] the 17th when he again wrote to witn[illegible] say there was some mistake about his daw[illegible] Mr. Swetenham said, that although his b[illegible] in the district was very urgent, he woul[illegible] off to the 20th, understanding that Mr [illegible] ten would go on that day; plaintiff w[illegible] 20th or 21st; defendant did not g[illegible] 20th, did not not know what excuse he m[illegible] ness accompanied Mr. Swetenham to th[illegible] during all this time defendant lived a[illegible] able and slept in a small bungalow [illegible] the estate, at a short distance from [illegible] Swetenham lived; Mr. Mangles lived [illegible] and at Mr. Swetenham's table; he came [illegible] collector of customs, and as no bungalo[illegible] ready at the time, Mr. Swetenham offered [illegible] when defendant was dining with witness, [illegible] Smith requested Mrs. Swetenham to live in [illegible] bungalow during the absence of witness and [illegible] Swetenham; that was in the presence of [illegible] Swetenham, Mr. Mangles, and defendant; [illegible] fendant is a British subject in the military [illegible] vice of the Company; he is lieutenant, and h[illegible] the situation of Deputy Judge Advocate Ge[illegible] ral; witness returned on the evening of the [illegible] Mrs. Swetenham had not lived with Mrs. S[illegible] she only came by invitation; on the day of [illegible] return found the party at his house goin[illegible] dine at Mrs. Swetenham's and went also; [illegible] McNaghten also dined there; Mrs. Swete[illegible] seemed astonished at seeing witness, and [illegible] if Swetenham had come along with him; h[illegible] served nothing extraordinary before he left t[illegible] house, which was between 10 and 11 in the evening; he went to bed and was called up in the middle of the night; a servant came and asked me

(Continued in the Supplment.)

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER

SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1823.

(Continued from the last Page.)

to go and see Mrs. Swetenham, as they did not know what was the matter with her; paid no attention to the first summons, but afterwards received another message by other servants who came over; when he went over, he found her dressed and learning over her child who was asleep in the cot; he asked her, why she was up at that time of the night; she appeared to be distressed in mind; Mrs Smith and Miss Swetenham came over immediately afterwards; he requested the ladies to get her to bed as soon as possible, and then left the room himself; after this he ascertained that some of her things had left the house; they had been removed to a boat belonging to defendant, which was on the river close to the house; he then requested the ladies to go to his bungalow, he then told Mrs. Swetenham that the plan she had formed was discovered, and endeavoured to prevent the elopement; tried to persuade her to go to his bungalow until Mr. Swetenham returned; she refused to do this, and he succeeded by carrying her by force; Mr. Swetenham was then sent for; she made two attempts to escape from witness's bungalow; plaintiff returned about sun-rise on the 24th; Capt. Parsons had removed the things from Mr. McNaghten's boat; Mr. Swetenham refused ever to see her again; he authorized witness to offer her an allowance, and to allow her to choose her own place of residence.

Sir A. Buller asked if this was evidence?

[illegible] continued—Mr. Swetenham [illegible] England, or to allow her [illegible] country; he made it a [illegible] live with no one, and [illegible] in any place she [illegible] this evi- [illegible] was [illegible] her [illegible] [illegible] be [illegible] found the necessity of going for protection [illegible] Lieut. McNaghten sent a thousand rupees on board the boat to her, and told her to apply for whatever she wanted.

Sir A. Buller stopped the evidence which he thought irrelevant, and asked if the Lords could proceed on the evidence before the Court.

Mr. Mactier—Certainly not, my Lord.

Mr. Turton said that was not any thing to keep the Lords from acting on it if they chose.

Cross examined by Mr. Money.—From the time of their marriage, witness has been very intimate with Mr. and Mrs. Swetenham; the second time they went to the Mofussil was the beginning of November, and they returned some time before the 15th; the first time he ever saw Mr McNaghten was in the district; they must have been gone three or four days when witness overtook them; did not remain more than a day with them on that occasion; Mr. Mangles was with them, when witness joined them; Mr. Mangles continued with them some time, and returned probably three or four days before them; no one else was with them; Capt. Parsons went from Futtyghur with them and returned with witness; knows nothing of Mr. McNaghten's circumstances; his allowances are 300 rupees a month; besides his pay and allowances from the Company; report says he is a needy man.

Re-examined by Mr. Turton—Does not know whether he has any allowance for a house.

In reply to Sir A. Buller.—Supposes from appearance his age must be 32 or 33.

Capt. James Duckett Parsons was then called.—He knows Mr. Swetenham, and has done so since 1818; he appeared to be very affectionate with his lady; in September last, he was on duty at Futtyghur; remembers Mr. and Mrs. Swetenham going into the district and returning on the 15th November; heard that the 17th was fixed for the defendant's departure; he did not go on account of some error in the dawk; defendant did not go when Mr. Swetenham did; remembers Capt. Smith's return to cantonments on the 23d; on that day witness dined at Mrs Swetenham's in company with Capt. and Mrs Smith and defendant; observed Mrs. Swetenham after dinner write a note to Mrs Smith and hand it over the table; Mrs Swetenham's manners were not the same as usual; she left the table shortly after writing the note; witness retired to Capt. Smith's, where he lived, between 10 and 11; an alarm was given that night about her attempting to elope; she left Mr. Swetenham's house the next afternoon; during the night she remained at Capt. Smith's and the following day returned to Mr. Swetenham's; plaintiff did not see her; witness never saw a more kind and affectionate husband than he was.

Cross-examined by Mr. Money.—Knows Mr McNaghten by sight; according to his judgment he is about 30.

In reply to the Bench.—Does not know that Mr. McNaghten ever visited them before; he had never been at Futtyghur before as a visitor of Mr. Swetenham.

Captain Irwin Maling was then examined. Witness is a Captain in the Company's Service; is paymaster and post master at Cawnpore; knows Mr. and Mrs. Swetenham very well; they appeared to live very happy as far as witness had observed; knew Mrs. Swetenham from the time she landed in Calcutta: has seen only the greatest happiness subsisting between them; they have been living in his house; remembers in September last, defendant going to Futtyghur on a visit to the Plaintiff; about the middle of November received a requisition for a dawk for him, which witness immediately ordered: two or three days afterwards, he received two letters on the same day, ordering the dawk for the 19th and then for the 21st; Defendant did not ultimately come by dawk; the dawk was again put off till the 23d; saw him at Cawnpore the morning of his arrival, thinks the 25th; in his orders for dawk they were for 18 or more men, which would have done for two travellers; on the 25th, witness informed him of his dawk being still on the road, and he ordered it to be taken off immediately; he said he had come down by water; he did not know how; he said that there had been a breaking up or great row at Futtyhur; thinks he saw him on one occasion walking in the veranda of his house at Cawnpore with Mrs. Swetenham: it was in the end of January that witness saw them.

Choua Ayah was the next witness called.—Knows Mrs. McNaghten, went with the party of which Mr. McNaghten and Mr. Swetenham's family were, to the district in the last cold season; remembers that he went upon duty in the Mofussil.—(The witness swore to having witnessed the act of adultery.) She went out and went home;—after this she went to an ayah who owed her some money, in Mr. McNaghten's bungalow at Cawnpore. and saw Mr. McNaghten and Mrs. Swetenham walking in the bungalow arm in arm; this was about two months ago; she heard they lived together.

Mr. Money then addressed the Court in mitigation of damages.—It was not his intention, he said, to have addressed the Court at all, and if it had not been for one observation of his learned friend he would not have done it now His learned friend had called for large damages, but this call had given great strength to his (Mr Money's) case, for this call of his learned friend's proved that he had done all he could to prove his title to them.—He was not inclined to defend the conduct of his client; he was not instructed to do so, but if he were he would attempt to do it with much caution.—But no one could be more sorry than his client for the action to which he pleaded guilty and the very first instructions he received along with his brief, were to say nothing against Mr. Swetenham, nothing in defence of the crime of his client. It really did appear to him, that this was the act of Mrs. Swetenham, there was nothing in it like seduction on the part of his client, and he was not intimate with the family, and a gentleman had been put into the box, who was intimate with them, and he had proved that she never saw him until he met him in the Mofussil The learned counsel said that he had been afraid to put the question asked by His Lordship as to the intimacy of Mr. McNaghten with the family, and there was not one word of evidence to prove that he had seen her before they went into the Mofussil, and the inference was, that he had not, for what did Mr. Swetenham's brother-in-law say? that he had never seen him, and if he had not, who was an intimate of the family, the inference was that none of them had seen him.—It was in evidence that Capt. Smith was with them, and that Mr. Mangles had been with them three or four days, and Mr. Mangles must have seen if his client had used any arts of seduction, and he was not put into the box, because he could not assist them in obtaining large damages.

The learned counsel again repeated that on the part of his client, nothing like seduction had been proved.—He had only been a few days in the district when the act of adultery was committed, and four or five days before they went to Futtyghur.—He would couple this with the evidence of the khitmutgar, and with the circumstance of Mr. Mangles being there, and if there was any thing in the case to inflame damages he must have seen it.—Why then, he asked, was he not put into the witnesses box? Did it not appear that this woman was always forward; She was seen a few days after they left Futtyghur with her arm round his neck. They went from that place in the end of October or beginning of November, and returned on the 15th of that month. Here was one fortnight had elapsed, and he may say that the seduction was effected at the end of a week. It may have taken place earlier in the fortnight than he had supposed, but it was discovered in a week. It was probable that it was not discovered the first time that this woman committed the act of adultery, for which his client was called up to answer as a cool and deliberate seducer, and which His Lordship was called on to mark by large damages. His client was extremely sorry for what he had done, and only called upon His Lordship for indulgence from the peculiar circumstances in which he was placed. A beautiful woman was left in the tent with him daily and constantly, and when His Lordship considered this, the learned counsel had no doubt that he would grant indulgence to the weakness of human nature when placed in circumstances, the influence of which man cannot resist. There had been no act of seduction proved against his client, for it had never appeared that he had been about the house, that he ever used arts to seduce her from her husband, that he never wrote a letter to her, and when all was over, she ran away to him. He had no doubt that Mr. Swetenham's object in coming here was fair and honorable; he knew it was not for the purpose of wringing money out of his client; but to get rid of a woman who had disgraced him, and to put himself in a situation of again forming a connection which may be more blessed and happy than this. He believed that the greater portion of mankind if placed in the situation of his client, would have been unable to resist the temptation under such circumstances and he again implored His Lordship to consider the weakness of human nature in awarding damages against his client.

The learned counsel then called the attention of the Court to the circumstances of his client. His income was very small, only 300 rupees a month, a Lieutenant in the Army, and having the character of a needy man. Would His Lordship give such damages as if they did not confine him for life, would deprive him of liberty for a time. He had no friend to whom he could apply for assistance, and let His Lordship give whatever damages he may, except very moderate ones, his client must go to prison until the leniency of Mr. Swetenham released him. But with regard to damages, he had no doubt that His Lordship had, before this, become convinced, that this was an extremely weak case.

Sir Antony Buller in pronouncing the verdict, said that no man could come before the Court in a fairer light than the plaintiff.—As the case went on he had made up his mind on this subject, and as it had proceeded, neither the speech in aggravation nor in mitigation had made any alteration in his opinion.—The best of evidence had been given as to the state in which the parties lived up to this time—They were married young, they had one child, and lived in the greatest happiness up to the time of Mr. McNaghten's acquaintance with them.—It did not appear when this acquaintance began, but that it existed before was evident, from the circumstance of an invitation being given—When he arrived at Futtyghur, Mr. McNaghten found these parties whom he was invited to visit at their house, gone into the country, and he set of to join them. In twenty days time the circumstance took place, and if they had not been acquainted before, he must have succeeded very easily, and considering the ages of the parties, that she was 21 and he 30, it was a fair presumption that he was the seducer. Of this, it was true, there was no evidence, but if parties were living together happily it was a fair inference that he was so. The plaintiff was now left with his son, whom he could not see without remembering that his mother had disgraced him; but notwithstanding this His Lordship was unwilling on the one hand, to give such damages as may be considered too small for the injury sustained, and on the other, he was unwilling to give such as should condemn the defendant to a prison.—He therefore gave a verdict for the plaintiff, damages TWELVE THOUSAND RUPEES and costs.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Returned from New Zealand, the Government colonial cutter SNAPPER, Capt. Edwardson, after an absence of nearly five months.

Captain Edwardson of the Snapper brings from New Zealand two chiefs, one of whom is accompanied by his wife. One of them is a youth of about 16; and the other is 30 years old. The name of the latter is James Caddel, an Englishman by birth, and whose history is briefly as follows:—In 1807, or thereabouts, the ship SYNDEY COVE, a sealer out of this port, was cruising off the Bay of Islands, and had either stationed or dispatched a boats' crew, consisting of 5 hands and a boy (James Caddel, the present chief) to one of the islands, in quest of seals. The boat was taken by the savages in the vicinity of the Southern Cape, and the hapless men, with the exception of Caddel, were killed and eaten. Fortunately, in his fright the boy flew to an old chief for mercy, and happened to touch his *kak ka how* (the outward mat of the chief), and thus his life became preserved, as his person was then held sacred. Being in too distant a part of New Zealand to indulge the hope of hastily escaping from a wretched captivity. Caddel became resigned to his apparent destiny, and insensibly adopted the manners and customs of the natives. About nine years since he was allied to a chief's daughter, who also is sister to a chief; and, by this two-fold tie, he became a prince of no small influence among such subjects as these barbarous despots are destined, in the present constitution of things, to have the control of. The horrible darkness pervading this people is truly affecting; and it may, with sympathy, be enquired, when the bright and humanizing beams of Gospel day will shine, with "healing on its wings," over these "dark habitations of cruelty?" Were it not that genuine Christians are eminently and vigorously engaged in this ponderous work, a glorious fulfilment of which is ensured in God's Book, the temporal comfort and everlasting happiness of those savages, as well as the almost neglected Australian heathen, would be pronounced hopeless indeed. To return so Caddel: He was in pursuit, with some other chiefs, of any boats or gangs that might unfortunately become subject to their capture, when Captain Edwardson succeeded in taking *him*. Just before a boat, belonging to the General Gates (American, which vessel Captain E. parted from on the 26th of December last, had been taken, but the crew fortunately escaped. Caddel lost his own language as well as European customs, and soon became transformed, from the English sailor boy, into the dauntless and terrifying New Zealand chief. It required some argumentation to induce him to visit New South Wales, and he would not come without his partner, to whom he appears to be tenderly attached. For some days he paraded our streets, with his princess, in the New Zealand costume; but now, we believe, he seems to be inclined to return to civilized life, of which none can estimate the comforts but those that enjoy them. It is said that those people will return to their own country by the first opportunity.

The SNAPPER has brought about a ton of prepared flax from New Zealand, which is supposed to surpass any in the known world, for its amazing strength. Captain Edwardson has been particularly assiduous in informing himself as to the manners, customs, and religion of the many tribes he has visited; and also has laden the vessel with curiosities of almost every kind that the hitherto unfrequented parts of New Zealand produce. We are led to anticipate, at no very distant day, something of an ample account of the interesting voyage the SNAPPER has just returned from.

William Bales, a seaman on board the SNAPPER, has not come back with the vessel. The poor man is supposed to have fallen a victim to savage barbarity.

[*Cal. Jour. July* 22, 1823.

We are gratified in being enabled, by the kindness of an esteemed friend, to present to our Nautical readers the following important memorandum, transmitted from Van Diemen's Land by Captain MACKEY, of the late ship *Actæon*, to be published for general information.

"A Ship in rounding the South Cape with the intention of enteriug D'Entrecasteaux's Channel, ought not to bring the South Cape to the Southward of West until Cape Bruney bears N. by E., in order to avoid two Islands and an extensive reef which lay off the S. E. part of the entrance into the Channel. When the Ship *Actæon* struck, the South Friar, off Tasman's Head, bore E. by N. ½ N., and Partridge Island N. by E. ½ E., distant off the S. E. point 7 or 8 miles.

"The *Actæon* struck, on the night of the 28th October, on the outer part of the above mentioned dangerous reef, over which she beat with the loss of her rudder, and was wrecked on the Northernmost Island. This Island is about two miles long and half a mile broad, divided in the middle by a narrow neck which is overflowed at low water and separated from the Southernmost Island by a channel two miles broad, in which the soundings are from three to eight fathoms, with many shoal patches interspersed. From this latter Island, which is about three quarters of a mile long, the reef runs off to the distance of at least six miles, the bearings of its extremities from the Island being S. by W. and E, S. E.

"As these Islands have not hitherto borne any name, I have called them, after the ship the ACTÆON'S ISLANDS.

"There is a passage between these Islands and the Main, but, as it is intricate, it ought not to be attempted, except in case of emergency." JOHN MACKEY, Commander of the late ship *Actæon*.

Hobart Town, Nov. 22d, 1822.

ENGLISH NEWS.

THE BRITISH PRESS.

APRIL 12, 1823.

The Paris papers of Wednesday have reached us, with our private letters, by express last night.

French ministerial journal of the evening of day, announced that the French army had ed the Bidassoa during Sunday, the 6th. On nesday the *Journal des Debats*, another mi- rial paper, asserts that the troops did *not* enter n until the *seventh*. Which of these Journals we to believe? Which speaks truth, "*par ex- nee?*" A day, however, matters little. That gouleme and his squadrons *have* actually entered ain there can now be little doubt, and the liber- of Western Europe, and ultimately of the entire ontinent, rest with the gallant Spaniards them- lves. The line of telegraphs established from Bayonne to Paris, transmits intelligence mutu- ally from these places in two hours and a quarter. Thus, the impatience of Louis "the well-beloved," and the remaining inhabitants of the Pavilion Marsan (since Angouleme and his sepulchral Duchess left it) may be eternally satis fied. The plan of defence of the Spaniards is said to be, to lay waste the country on all the roads to the capital, and to concentrate the regular con- stitutional troops in three or four great points: those under Ballasteros at Saragosa; those under Torrijos in the northern provinces, to unite ultimately with Morillo in Galicia; and the troops under Abisbal, at Madrid. This is the account given in the French papers, beside which we have no other detail of the intentions of the Spanish leaders, Mina's plan of action is not known or mentioned. This heroic chieftain wisely acts with the greatest secrecy; in fact the whole account we believe to be mere surmise. Reports were cur- rent in Paris on Tuesday, that Mina had entered France; but they were not supposed to have any foundation. Our Bayonne intelligence states, that on the 2d of April, Angouleme reviewed the troops forming the garrison of that town, which were commanded by General Molitor. The Duke, it is stated, markedly shooks hand, in the warmest manner, with General Guilleminot. Every body remarked the absence of the Duke of Belluno and General Coetlosquet from the field. It is asserted that both are without employment, though the Mar- shal dined the day before with the *Great Captain*. The traitor Quesada, and his Aides de-Camp, with the German Prince Hohenlohe, were on the ground, but in plain clothes. O'Donnell arrived on the 1st to take Angouleme's orders. It was reported at Bayonne on the 3d that Oudinot was about to change his head-quarters to Oregne, and that in a few days Angouleme would shift his to St. Jean de Luz. Madrid was not supposed to be in any danger from Bessieres. Abisbal was protecting it vigilantly; he exercised the troops constantly with- in the walls, and was assembling, there and in the environs, a great number of conscripts, whom he was uniting to form the first army of reserve. By an ordinance of the French King of the 5th of March, Angouleme, as Commander-in Chief of the Army of the Pyrenees, is authorised to fill up all vacant em loyments in the army, and to confer the Orders of St. Louis, of Military Merit, and the Legion of Honour. The nominations to be made by him are absolute and final, and limited by no restrictions but the existing laws, thus giving him every means to be popular in the army.

While the Greeks, in despite of the taunts of Sir William Gell, and the abuse of the *Courier*, are gradually triumphing over the fanatic cres- cent, and each day consolidating their liberties, fury and infatuation are still at their height in Constantinople. A ship which arrived at Odessa on the 19th of March, and sailed from Constanti- nople in the evening of the 8th brought the dread- ful news that Galata, Pera, and the entire quarter of the city inhabited by the Christians, where the immense supplies of merchandize were, the trea- sures of the East, were all in flames, and the sur- rounding heavens like a sea of fire. The Captain of this vessel reported, that on the 5th it was known at Constantinople that the Greeks had taken the outworks of Patras. Sir William Gell may string calumnies together as stupidly as he pleases about the Greeks, but they are making their liberties sure and winning them from their beastly oppressors with their "red right hands," and the dynasty of Othman is tottering to its very foundation. The finest portion of Europe, and a people whose an- cestors yet live in immortal history, have too long been degraded and brutified by this ruffian crew. Sir William Gell abuses the brave Greeks, and sneers at their efforts, because he could not run about with his Turkish firman in his hand, and, with the aid of an insolent Janissary, levy by blows contributions on the villages and their inhabitants. With him the Greeks are all base robbers and cut- throats, and the Turks patterns of justice and mo- dels of forbearance. If this impartial traveller should take it into his head to pay a third or fourth visit to the Morea within a short time, he will find his old friends, the Agas and Janissaries, all gone, and no Turkish Admirals to levy tribute at Nova- rino or elsewhere. Sir William Gell appears quite astonished how the Greeks, with their fine climate and resources, can be discontented and not exu- berantly happy, with the sabre of the Turks to the throats of the Christian dogs! He should have re- membered the ancient poet.

"Districtus Ensis cui super impia
Cervice pendet non Siculæ Dapes,
Dulcem elaborant saporem,
Non avium Citharæque cantus
Somnum reducent."

No advantages of country or of climate can com- pensate the deficiencies of public liberty and private security. Without these great blessings, no peo- ple can be well governed or happy.

A petition was last night presented from the Grand Jury of Dublin, complaining of the con- duct of the Irish Attorney-General, Mr. Plunkett, on the late state prosecutions against the Orange- men in that country. Why Mr. Wetherell was selected by this *constitutional* and *immaculate* body, we are at a loss to conceive, unless they consider him the standing counsel of all lunatics and mad- men. The poet says, "*Ira furor est brevis;*" and we are sure the present infatuation of the Grand Jury, and Orange party in Ireland, has become a madness of the same sort—a most destructive one to the peace and tranquillity of that country, and the union and happiness of its people. From fu- rious party-spirit of this description half the con- tests and sufferings of Ireland have proceeded.

"Hoc fonte derivata Clades,
"In Patriam Populumque fluxit"

We believe the character of the Dublin Grand ury has preceded them, and ensured their petition he consideration it merits. We know this body, and the faction of which it is formed—a com- pound of bankrupt aldermen, and infuriated, ig- norant bigots; and we know that any thing they assert or state does not deserve the slightest atten- tion. They have no *public* character, and very little even that is *private*; they are neither the peo- ple of Ireland, nor a respectable part of that people; like the Ultras of France, knowledge and civilization for them have gone on in vain. The vast waters of reform are everywhere around them, while the isolated spot on which they stand remains dry and untouched. With respect to the late prosecutions by Mr. Plunkett, our unalter- able conviction is, that harsh as the remedy of *ex- officio* informations was, yet, as the first Law Of- ficer of the Crown, the Grand Jury left him no other resource. We are convinced that the bills of indictment against the rioters were not *honestly* or *conscientiously* ignored. Why should we mince the matter? We have not a doubt on our minds that the arm of justice was paralyzed by this body, from the spirit of Orange combination and party, in defiance of their oaths. The Grand Jury were leagued with the conspirators. If not actually act- ing with them, they yet were with them in feeling, and wished them and their cause well. And is this the body who now dares to come before Parliament and complain of the conduct of Mr. Plunkett—a conduct forced upon him by the misdeeds of this very party, who have the audacity to become ac- cusers where they are real criminals? Mr. Plun- kett, under strong feelings stated last night, "that it was on *facts* coming to his knowledge respecting this Grand Jury, that he was induced, with the concurrence of the other Law Officers of the Crown in Ireland, to institute *ex-officio* information." The Right Hon. Gen ought boldly to state these facts at once, & exhibit this unprincipled crew of audacious bigots in their real light and characters. The Orangemen of Ireland are actually running riot from impunity. No measures of delicacy can be kept with ruffians of this description: they are ser- pents hissing in the path of every honest and well- meaning man. The very press is polluted by them. There is now a nefarious publication in Dublin, the organ of this party, called the *Evening Mail*, every number of which teems with fresh slander and atrocity. The columns of this Journal are the re- pository of all the filth and ferocity of the Orange wretches of Dublin. Its attacks are directed a- gainst every thing either liberal or respectable in that country. And whence has the rage and fury of this faction arisen? Have they been either pre- scribed or deprived of place or favour, or has any extraordinary attention been shewn to the Catho- lics? On the contrary, these men monopolise every situation, from the highest to the lowest in Ireland. All corporate offices, every thing in the Law, the Church, the Revenue and Excise, is still in their hands. From what, then, has their turbulence arisen? Solely because they are not suffered to insult as well as plunder; because, having congre- gated all the public spoil of the land, they are not permitted to drive headlong and triumphant over the prostrate bodies of the Catholics of Ireland; because something like justice is at length professed and administered to the population at large. Though the first act of the Marquis Wel- lesly was a concession to this body in giving a Ba- ronetcy to Alderman James, one of the faction— and though, with the occasional exception of Lord Fingal, not a Catholic Peer or Gentleman has been received in private at the Castle, nothing could disarm this many-headed hydra. To awaken all the fury of this savage crew, it was sufficient that the King's Lieutenant went over in the spirit of peace and conciliation to Ireland. We hope the bell of their extinction will soon toll; without it there will never be peace or tranquillity in the country where they are. They are desperate and incorrigible. Remonstrance and reason are alike unavailing with *them*, & nothing can repress or stifle *them*, but the strong and powerful arm of the law.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Thursday, April 10.

Lord Clifden presented a petition from the nobility, gentry, and others, of the county of Kilkenny, praying for a commutation of tithes. His lordship observed on the very great impor- tance of the subject to the peace of the sister country, and congratulated himself on the incli- nation displayed by Ministers to take the matter into consideration, which would, he trusted, lead to the adoption of some measure that would be equally satisfactory both to the clergy and laity —Petition ordered to lie on the table.

Lord Rolle presented a petition from the mer- chants and traders of Great Torrington, Devon, against the insolvent debtors' act. Also a petiti- on from the merchants and traders of the city of Exeter, complaining of the coast duties on coal. —Ordered to be printed.

The Bishop of Exeter presented a petition from the merchants, traders, and other inhabi- tants of Lancaster, against the insolvent deb- tors' act.

A person from the office of the Chief Secreta- ry for Ireland presented annual accounts.—Ad- journed till to-morrow.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Thursday, April 10.

Mr. W. Dundas presented a petition from the Lord Provost and the members of the town coun- cil of Edinburgh, praying for the repeal of the tax upon stones carried coastwise.

Mr. Byng presented two petitions from the inhabitants of Whitechapel—one praying for the repeal of the tax upon coals, and the other for the repeal of the insolvent debtors' act.

Sir R. Shaw presented a petition from the cotton-spinners of Dublin, praying that there might be no alteration of the union duties so far as they related to cotton-manufactures.

Mr. Littleton presented a petition from Wal- singham, praying for the repeal of the insolvent debtors act.

THE BEER BILL.

Mr. Alderman Wood asked the Secretary for the Treasury (Mr. Herries) whether it was the intention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to proceed with the beer bill at present. The bill had not been printed until last Monday, and it was impossible that it could have been read in many parts of Scotland.

Mr. Herries replied, that it was not the wish of his right hon. friend, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to press the passing of the bill until sufficient time had been afforded to enable every person whose interests would be affected by the measure to examine and understand it.

Colonel Wood presented a petition from the inhabitants of Staines, in Middlesex, praying for the repeal of the insolvent debtors' act.

Mr. Spring Rice presented a petition from the inhabitants of a parish in Dublin, complaining of the local taxation of that city.

Mr. Western moved for a return of the amount of duties raised on exciseable articles in the years 1792 and 1822 respectively, and the aggregate of both years.—Ordered.

Mr. Goulburn presented a petition from the glass manufacturers of Dublin, Waterford, and Cork, against any alteration of the union duties relative to glass.

THE CATHOLIC QUESTION.

Lord Botham asked the Attorney-General for Ireland whether it was his intention to bring for- ward the motion relative to the Catholic Ques- tion at the time for which his notice stood—na- mely, the 17th instant. The right hon. and learned gentleman must be aware that many members of the house had been put to conside- rable inconvenience on a former occasion by the postponement of a similar motion, and on the present occasion many persons entertined doubts whether the question would be brought forward at the time for which it was at present fixed. He therefore hoped the right hon. and learned gentleman would, for the satisfaction of the house, be so good as to answer the question which he had taken the liberty to ask him.

Mr. Plunkett observed, that the postponement of the discussion which the noble member had alluded to arose out of circumstances over which he had no control, and he exceedingly regretted that it should have occasioned any inconvenience to members. With respect to the question which had been proposed by the noble member, he had no hesitation to state, that it was his firm intention to bring forward the motion of which he had given notice on the 17th inst.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Colonel Davies seeing the right honourable Secretary for Foreign Affairs in his place, asked him whether, if, as he had given notice, he should on Monday next lay upon the table of the house certain documents, it was his intention to enter into a general statement of the foreign policy of the Government? If he were right in supposing that that was the intention of the right honourable secretary, the members on that side of the house on which he (Colonel Davies) sat, would be placed in this embarrassing situation—they must either attempt to combat the statement of the right honourable secretary, without having had access to the documents upon which it would be founded, or they must allow it to go forth to Europe uncontradicted. He thought the fairest course for Ministers to pursue would be to lay the documents on the table on Monday, and to fix upon some subsequent day for the statement which the right hon. secretary had [illegible] to make.

Mr. Canning replied, that the hon. member was perfectly right in supposing that it was his intention, when he should on Monday next, in obadience to the commands of his Majesty, lay certain documents on the table of the house, to state the general outline of the policy which the British Government had pursued with respect to the late transactions on the Continent. Far from thinking that he would by so doing place the house under any embarrassment, he was of opini- on that he was adopting the course which would be most convenient to the house. The present case was one of an extraordinary and unusual character. It was not an usual practice of Go- vernment to lay documents on the table of the house on which they did not intend to call for some proceeding; but in the present instance, Government intended to depart from the custo- mary usage, by not proposing to found any pro- ceeding upon the documents which would be laid before the house; that, however, would not preclude any member from adopting what course he might think expedient with respect to the papers. In most cases in which documents rela- tive to negotiations had been laid before Parlia- ment, the negotiations had terminated in a de- claration of war; and on all such occasions Go- vernment had possessed an opportunity of stating to Parliament, the country, and the world, what had been the course of action and policy which had led to the issuing of the declaration of war. The late negotiations, however, had not termi- nated in the manner to which he had alluded, and the statement which he intended to make was merely meant to supply the place of a de- claration of the Government. In what he should state next Monday he would not anticipate any contested question, or call for any premature ap- probation of the conduct of Ministers: he would deliver a plain unvarnished tale, which would leave it open for any member either to contest the fidelity of his statement or to combat the poli- cy of Government. In conclusion, he would re- peat, that in the course which he proposed to pursue there was a great convenience to the house, and particularly to the hon. members opposite, if they should desire to express their disapprobati- on of the conduct of the Government.

FIRST FRUITS IN IRELAND.

Sir J. Newport then brought forward his mo- tion respecting the revenue arising from the first fruits of the clergy of Ireland. He commenced his observations by stating, that at the time of the Reformation, when the papal power was abolished, and the King was declared the head of the church, the first fruits or *annates* of all ecclesiastical benefices were annexed to the [illegible] venues of the Crown. He showed that they con- tinued to be so taken till the reign of Queen Anne, when she by a royal charter granted them to the church of Ireland, for the purpose of building glebe houses, and augmenting the poor livings in that country. He then complained that these first fruits, being taken at the *valor beneficiorum* which was made in the reign of Henry VIII., were totally inadequate for the purposes to which they were applied. At present they did not produce more than 290l. a year; whereas, if properly rated, he contended that they would produce from 30,000l. to 40,000l. a year. A re- venue of that amount would fully answer all the purposes of Queen Anne's grant, and would ren- der it unnecessary for Ministers to come down annually to Parliament to ask it for large sums of money to build glebe houses and augment poor livings. The motion which he intended to sub- mit to the house would, if carried into effect, establish a new rate of valuation, and would make the Royal munificence really beneficial to the people of Ireland. Indeed, he should con- tend, that whilst these funds were in existence, ministers were not defensible in asking, and Par- liament was not warranted in granting, large sums annually for either the erection of glebe houses, or the augmentation of poor livings. He was sorry to say that in many cases the erection of glebe houses had been attended with conse- quences diametrically opposite to those which might have been anticipated. He knew that, in several instances, many parishes had been united into one in order to save the expense of erecting a glebe house in each; and the result was visible in the decay, not of the Protestant esta- blishment, but of the Protestant population in Ireland. The right honourable baronet then entered into some further details upon this sub- ject, and contended that the evils of which he complained demanded a speedy remedy and concluded by moving the following resolutions:—

"That the first fruits or annates, being the first year's income of every ecclesiastical dignity and benefice in Ireland, became at the time of the Reformation a part of the [illegible] Crown, as head of the chu[illegible] ed payable by instalmen[illegible] lated by the Irish st[illegible] VIII., and continu[illegible] venues until the [illegible]

"That h[illegible] of grace [illegible] Ireland [illegible] quent [illegible] tain[illegible] thi[illegible] bu[illegible] of[illegible] ti[illegible] th[illegible] of[illegible] the c[illegible] twenti[illegible] thereto[illegible] of the income of all ecclesiastical benefices.

"That it appears from returns laid before this house, that the gross amount of the first fruit revenue thus vested in trust, as paid in to the treasurer of the Board of Commissioners during 10 years, ending in January, 1821, amounted only to 3,752l., leaving the net amount of pro- duce, applicable to the valuable purposes of the grant, no more than 2,925l., averaging annual- ly 292l., after the deduction for salaries and incidental expenses of the Board, of 827l.

"That the grants of Parliament for building new churches and glebe houses, and the pur- chase of glebes in Ireland, during eleven years, ending in 1818, amounted to 498,000l., being an annual average of 45,000l. and that provisi- on still continues to be made by annual grants for these salutary purposes from the public revenues.

"That four hundred and sixty-seven of the digni ies and benefices of Ireland, being nearly one-third part of the whole, have never been rated or valued to the payment of the first fruits, as directed by the statute of Henry VIII.; and that three hundred and thirty-six benefices more, although rated, do not contribute there to, in consequence of the very early period and the low rates on which the valuation was effected; & that the whole of the archbishoprics, bishoprics and other ecclesiastical dignities of Ireland, are estimated as amounting to only 4,247l., yearly value.

"That the receipt and management of this revenue has been always reserved to and conti- nued in officers appointed by the Crown, and that the duties thereof were, by letters patent, in the year 1812, intrusted to certain commissi- oners, with power, as therein specified, from time to time, to collect, levy, and receive, and to examine and search for the just and true va- lue of all and singular the dignities and benefices of Ireland, but that no valuation appears to have been made under authority of this patent.

"That these resolutions be laid before his Majesty, together with our humble representa- tion, that it appears just and equitable that this branch of royal revenue, liberally bestowed on the church of Ireland for wise and salutary pur- poses, should be rendered efficacious for the at- tainment of the objects of royal bounty, without the necessity of increasing annually the public burdens by parliamentary grants; and that we humbly pray his Majesty may be pleased to authorize and direct the patentees of the Crown to proceed forthwith in the execution of such measures as may be deemed necessary for exa- mining and searching for the just and true value of all and singular the dignities and benefices of Ireland, and for rendering all such as shall be found to exceed the annual value of 150l. re-

contributors to the first fruit fund, as va-es in such dignities and benefices may after take place."

Mr. Goulburn said, that he should not be Rward to give this motion his support, if he ought that it would be beneficial to Ireland. The real question which was contained in it was this—would the house inflict on the clergy of Ireland a tax to the amount of 30,000l. or 40,000l, which was not inflicted on the rest of their countrymen? (Hear.) He would not follow the honourable baronet through the details into which he had entered, but he would shortly refer to various authorities which directly opposed the doctrines on which these resolutions were supported. In the first place, he contended that the honourable baronet went further in his claims than the Pope had done in catholic times in this country, who had been contented with taking the half of the first-fruit of benefices. Nevertheless, in statutes as early as the reign of Edward I., repeated complaints were made that the demands on the part of the Pope were exorbitant. An early statute of Henry VIII. set out with restraining the claim to what were called excessive first fruits. In the 28th of Henry VIII. the King assumed to himself the *annates* previously claimed by the Pope, but requiring nothing more than had been previously paid to a foreign authority. By the 3d of Elizabeth particular livings in Ireland were exempted in the strongest terms from this charge, viz —all vicarages above the yearly value of 6l- 18s., and rectories above 5l. The right hon. gent. also referred to the patent in the time of Queen Anne, in which the amount of first fruits in Ireland was formally stated not to exceed from 400l. to 500l. a year, and this valuation, he argued, was born out by every subsequent statute making any allusion to the subject. He contended, therefore, that when the amount of first fruits was once fixed, that amount must ever afterwards be continued to be paid & no more. The 2d of Geo. I. established this point in the most distinct terms & the 9th Geo. II. also expressly declared, that the payment shall be the original payment & no more. The right hon. gent. after these statements appealed to the house whether there existed any legal ground for the conclusions at which the right hon. baronet had arrived, or any thing to justify the course he now recommended. Valuations of livings had been made at various periods, in the reigns of Edward III., Henry VIII., James I., and Charles I.; but there was not a single instance where the value of a benifice having been once fixed' an attempt had been made to ascertain it a second time: the first proceeding, under all circumstances, was final and irrevocable. Having read the terms of the commission under which the valuations were made in the reign of James I. in support of his statement, the right hon. gentleman contended, in conclusion, that one leading error ran though the argument of the hon. baronet, and that was—that first fruits in the eye of the law, meant one year's value of the benefice on any charge of incumbency. Disapproving of the whole of the resolutions, he moved the previous question.

Sir John Newport shortly replied, observing particularly upon the reluctance of the church, not only to contribute their share to the support of the general burdens but even to the maintemance of their own poorer clergy.

The house then divided, and the numbers were the following:—

For the resolutions, . 39 | For the previous question, . 48.

Majority, 9.

On our re-admission to the gallery, the Speaker was putting the question on the other resolutions of Sir J. Newport, and they were negatived *seriatim*.

MASTERS AND SERVANTS.

Sir J. Boughey asked leave to bring in a bill for inlarging the power of justices of the peace, as to the determination of questions between masters and servants.

SLAVE TRADE.

Dr. Lushington obtained leave to bring in a bill for consolidating the laws relative to the slave trade.

CROWN PRISONERS.

Mr. Hume moved for two returns connected with crown prisoners.—the first, a return of the number of persons now confined as crown debtors, distinguishing the amounts of their debts, and the terms during which they had been imprisoned;—the second, a return of the number of persons confined in the Fleet prison for contempt of Court specifying whether for offence against the Court of Chancery, or the Court of Exchequer, or against any and what civil or ecclesiastical Court;—an account to be appended to this last return of all persons who had died in prison under confinement for contempt of Court, between the 11th of July, 1820, and the present time. In moving for these papers, the honourable member for Aberdeen said, he only moved for the continuation of documents which, up to the years 1819 and 1820, were already before the house. By the return of Crown debtors, furnished in the year 1819, it appeared that at that time, more than 200 persons were confined for debts due to the Crown, principally upon claims on the part of the Board of Excise. By the return of prisoners for comtempt produced in the year 1820, it would be found that at that period, 31 individuals were in confinement; many of them having been seen, some fourteen, and one so long as thirty-one years in prison. He (Mr. Hume) could not but consider the whole law regarding crown prisoners as most harsh and unequitable in its operation. He saw no reason why a man, indebted upon a claim from the excise, or upon any claim arising with the Government, should not have the same relief open to him which he might resort to against a private debtor. As the law stood, men were subject to, and endured imprisonment for years, under penalties or security bonds as low as twenty or five and twenty pounds. The punishment so inflicted upon a man for being poor was unreasonably severe, and the source to which he must look for any remission of that punishment was the last in which, fairly that power of remission ought to be vested. At present the degree of imprisonment which a crown debtor had to endure depended upon the degree of favour which, in the proper quarter, he could command. It would be infinitely better if the liberation of crown debtors was to rest solely within the will of Government, that the scale of pnuishment should be defiaitely declared, and that it should be fully understood, when a man was sentenced to a fine, for how much of imprisonment that fine (in case of inability to pay it) might be commuted. After again urging the policy of putting debtors to the Crown, as to all points of advantage, upon the same footing with private debtors, Mr. Hume proceeded to the point of imprisonments for contempt of court. The power of commital for contempt, as it stood at the present day, was a power unfit to be held by the Lord Chancellor, or by any judge in England. Instances would be found, upon papers already before the house, of no less than 20 persons having died within a few years, under sentence for contempt, after fourteen, twenty, and some thirty years' imprisonment. One individual had died in the year 1820, in prison since the year 1789, and confined only for refusal to pay a sum of 406*l*. No doubt offences against the authority of a court, or failures in the respect due to it, ought to be punished; but not by imprisonment for thirty years, or for life. The power of committal, too, ought not to rest solely with the judge. For every other offence which a man might be guilty of, he was entitled to have the question—his innocence or guilt—tried by a jury of his country; and why not so in cases of alleged contempt? Why was a man who happened to displease the Lord Chancellor to be put, in a manner, out of the pale of those laws and principles to which, under any other circumstance of difficulty, he would look confidently for protection.

The Solicitor-General thought the hon. member for Aberdeen wrong in his view of the law as it existed. All persons confined for non-payment of money pursuant to an order of court, were already entitled to their discharge under the insolvent act. Persons who remained in prison for contempts, as they were called, of court, were commonly persons who refused to do some act, within their power, which the court ordered them to do. For instance—a case came before the Lord Chancellor. Upon investigation, it was decided that one of the parties—say the defendant—ought to do a particular act, such as the execution of a deed or instrument. Under such circumstances, (and the case was a case of every day), the court had no power to compel the execution of the deed or instrument in question; all it could do; was to imprison for refusal. To deprive the court of the power to imprison, was, in effect, to nullify its jurisdiction; and surely the party suffering had no right to complain of a confinement which he sought of his own will, and to which he could put an end when he thought proper. As for cases of persons committed for disrespect to a court, it could not but be within the knowledge of the hon. member for Aberdeen himself, that such individuals were always, after a very reasonable infliction of imprisonment, liberated upon their apology and submission. With respect to putting crown debtors generally upon the same footing with debtors to private individuals, he (the Solicitor-General) should show, in a word, that the thing was impracticable. The great mass of crown debtors consisted of persons confined for non-payment of penalties which they had incurred by violations of the law—chiefly by offences against the excise laws. Now the enabling such persons to get their liberation under the insolvent act, would absolutely destroy the revenue of the country. Every man of desperate fortune would at once strike into the illicit trade; sure of enormous gains if he escaped detection: and quit at the worst for a term of three months' imprisonment. Besides, the situation of the crown debtor and of the private debtor were not alike. One of the main arguments for liberating a man from imprisonment at the suit of a private individual, was the possible existence of irritation or vindictive feeling on the part of the creditor. On the part of Government, there could be no such feeling; and the general practice of the Lords of the Treasury, with respect to petitions addressed to them for liberation, would be the best answer to any charge like severity towards debtors who were liable to the Crown.

Mr. Peel begged to disclaim any idea, like that attributed to him by the hon. member for Aberdeen, of apportioning certain quantities of imprisonment to the liquidation of certain penalties. The lenity of the Crown would always be freely dispensed, but it could be dispensed only with a due regard to the circumstances of particular cases. Some portion of imprisonment, where a fine was not paid, became absolutely necessary; because if fines were not exacted, of course they would cease to be paid altogether.

Dr. Lushington thought the present course, where persons refused to obey an order of Court, inconvenient and ineffective. It frequently happened now, that a man spent his money in prison, (under sentence for contempt), defrauding the party who by right was entitled to it. He thought it would be better were a man refused to execute any deed or settlement, that the judge should have power to execute it in his name,

Mr. W. Wynn said a few words, which we did not distinctly catch.

Mr. Ricardo objected to the imposition of a fine by a judge, afterwards to be remitted by a Secretary of State. It would be as well for a judge to pass but one sentence—say death—for all crimes, and afterwards leave the Government to inflict what quantity of chastisement it thought fit. The judge who tried the cause was the fit person to decide what penalty the offender should endure; and a judge was bound to consider deeply before he imposed a fine, the means which a defendant might have of discharging it.

After a few words from Mr. Hume, the returns were ordered to be produced.

At the suggestion of Mr. Sykes, the second reading of the registry of vessels' bill was postponed until the 18th instant.

Mr. Hume (to complete certain documents before the house) moved for a return of the annual revenue and expediture of Great Britain, from the 5th of January, 1792, to the 5th of January 1798.—Agreed to.

The house then adjourned at half-past seven o'clock.

MADRID, March 31.

An Oporto journal of the 24th inst. states, that a brilliant victory has been obtained by the constitutionalists, near Amarante: the action lasted from nine in the morning to four in the evening. The rebels were finally routed, leaving 230 prisoners in the power of the conqueror, and 56 dead on the field of battle. The same journal adds, that a battalion of Caçadores was particularly distinguished in his affair. After having been for a long time under fire, the soldiers would neither rest nor take their rations when they arrived at Amarante, but rushed on the enemy, with cries of "Live the Constitution!" After the action, when General Rego returned to Amarante with the prisoners, he was borne on the shoulders of the soldiers to his quarters, amidst the most enthusiastic acclamations. This declared champion of liberty declared to his comrades, that he would lose his life in the field of honour, or would avenge the country outraged by its unworthy sons.

The same Lisbon Courier announces that his Majesty John VI has sanctioned the treaty mentioned in the Universal of the 28th of March. This, perhaps, refers to the treaty of alliance between Spain and Portugal.

LONDON FEMALE FASHIONS FOR APRIL.

Morning Dress.—High dress of Cyprus crape, of a pale lavender colour, fastened behind; from the throat, nine narrow bands of gros de Naples, bound with satin of the same colour, descend to the waist, confining the reversed plaiting that forms the front of the body; from the shoulder on each side, is a triple wave of satin piping, with small satin leaves with corded edges: the long sleeves easy; neat cuff, with wave trimming and leaves: the upper sleeve is rather long and very full, with bands to correspond with the front: broad gros de Naples band, bound with satin round the waist, fastened behind with a steel buckle; three rows of minaret bells of gros de Naples, bound with satin, decorate the bottom of the dress, which is finished with a satin rouleau. Square collar of worked muslin, and worked muslin ruffles. Round cap of sprigged bobbinet, and a single border of British Lisle lace, set on with equal fulness all round, and trimmed with shaded gauze ribbon of azure and rose colour. Cachemire shawl, and jonquil coloured gloves.

Evening Dress.—Dress of white figured gros de Naples, frock front, without ornament, but rather full, and finished white a twisted rouleau of ethereal blue and white satin: the sleeve short and full, and set in a band of whit satin: epaulette of white satin vandykes, bound with blue: the lower part of the sleeve is surrounded with a lozenge trimming of white satin bound with blue; the bottom of the skirt has five double rouleaus of blue and white satin, placed at equal distances, and is finished with a white satin rouleau; long sash of blue and white gauze ribbon: Sicilian scarf. The hair parted in front, with full curls on each side a la Vandyke, confined by two rows of pearl and a gold comb; a full plume of blue feathers, falling tastefully towards the front, and shading the left side of the face Necklace, ear-rings, and bracelets, of pearl. Long white kid gloves, white satin shoes.

General observations on fashion and dress.

The heavy garb of winter begins now rapidly to give way to the lighter attire of spring. Cloth pelisses have disappeared; velvet ones are are still partially worn, but they are more generally adopted in silk. Beaver bonnets are seldom seen; Leghorn and silk are very general. Swansdown muffs and tippets begin to be substituted in carriage dress for ermine and chinchilla. Among the novel articles for spring fashions, we think our fair readers will find the following most worthy of their attention. A pelisse of bright grass-green lutestring; the back full, very narrow at the bottom of the waist, and finished by acorns of the same colour: the sleeve is cut low on the shoulder so as to give all possible width to the bust. The trimming consists of a row of tulip-leaves of the same colour, but corded with satin a shade darker; the pelisse fastens on the right side, and the trimming, which is very much raised, goes round the bottom and up that side to the throat. The collar and the bottom of the sleeve are cut at the edge to resemble a leaf trimming; the epaulette consists of a fullness of satin confined by three tulip-leaves, which meet in the centre of the arm. The bonnet worn with this pelisse is of the same material, lined with white satin, and finished by an intermixture of white satin and green gauze at the edge of the brim, which is small and rather of the cottage shape: low round crown, surrounded by a wreath of white blossoms, placed high, and to form a diadem in front: strings of white and green figured ribbon.

A carriage hat and spencer of azure gros de Naples: the spencer fastens behind: a satin cord, which goes up the middle of the back, renders the fastening imperceptible: a similar cord goes at each side of the back, and the hips are finished with satin rosettes having a wrought silk button in the centre of each. The bust is ornamented with satin and chenille in a very striking manner: the trimming issues from the point of the shoulder and is interlaced down the front. Full epaulettes fastened with satin ornaments to correspond with the bust: tight long sleeve, slightly figured at the bottom with chenille. The crown of the hat is of the shape of a melon, and consists of *bouillons* divided by bonds of *pluche de soie*, broad at bottom and pointed at top: these bands meet in the centre of the crown, which is adorned by a tuft of white marabouts, that fall over it: the brim is narrow, placed rather to one side, & partly turned up; it is lined with *pluche de soie*; a plume of marabouts, longer than those which adorn the crown, is placed at one side, so as to fall over the left ear.

A cambric muslin morning dress, of the robe form, struck us more from its novelty than its elegance: the trimming, which is excessively broad, is composed of three rows, each containing six narrow corded tucks; a band of letting in lace is placed between each of the three rows: this trimming goes up to the front, and is the entire breadth of the bust; it is rounded at bottom; the trimming of the petticoat corresponds. Muslin is expected to be much in favour before the end of April for dinner dress. We have seen some gowns trimmed with flounces set on in waves, with muslin *bouillonne* between each wave; the corsage formed of an intermixture of work and *bouillonne*; the latter as small as possible.

Cornettes of different forms, but all with low cauls, are generally worn both in morning and half dress: in the former they are composed of English lace; in the latter of blond net trimmed with blond lace: they are ornamented with flowers of the of the season, satin and flowerd gauze ribbons:—these latter are of a new and really beauteful desicription.—Fashionable colours are, primrose, lilac blue, rose, pale lavender, and different shades of green.

The vexatious system of passports in France, coupled with the manner in which it is conducted, is becoming an increased subject of complaint with travellers. As an instance, we may mention what has recently occurred in the case of Mr. Edward Holland, a young man of 17, and son to one of the partners in the house of Baring and Co. He arrived at Paris on the 31st ult., on his way home from Geneva, where he had completed his education. Owing to his passport not having been regularly transmitted from the frontiers, he was detained at Paris till Tuesday last, notwithstanding daily applications had been made to the proper quarter to grant a new passport, and had then no expectation of obtaining one, but through the interference of the English ambassador. Surely this evil should be remedied, unless it is meant to cut off all intercourse with foreigners.

Mrs. Hughes Ball, we understand, is not the daughter of Lord Fife. She is the legitimate daughter of a Spanish gentleman of good family. When his lordship first became acquainted with the mother, then a widow, Mrs Ball was already five years old. It seems he gave a pledge to the mother that he would take charge of the education of young Mercandotti, and he is understood to have expended nearly 1,000l a-year on her education.—*Morning paper*

Mauritius.—Letters have been received in Town from the Mauritius dated the 26th June, announcing the arrival, and landing of Sir G. L. Cole, G. C. B. the new Governor, at that Island.

TWENTY-NINTH

Calcutta Lottery.

THIRD DAY'S DRAWING,

Friday, July 25, 1823.

PRIZES.

No. 4835 Prize of 40,000 Sa. Rs.
No. 3235 Prize of 10,000 Sa. Rs.
No. 2999 Prize of 5,000 Sa. Rs.
Nos. 730 1628 Prizes of 2,000 Sa. Rs. each.
Nos. 2921 3166 Prizes of 1,000 Sa. Rs. each
Nos. 5035 423 Prizes of 500 Sa. Rs. each.

FOURTH DAY'S DRAWING,

Tuesday, July 29, 1823.

PRIZES.

No. 160 Prize of 10,000 Sa. Rs.
Nos. 2583 4085 Prizes of 5,000 Sa. Rs. each.
Nos. 1409 4234 Prizes of 2,000 Sa. Rs. each.
Nos. 3694 5581 Prizes of 1,000 Sa. Rs. each.
Nos. 91 520 1761 1765 2284 3976 Prizes of 500 Sa. Rs. each.

FIFTH DAY'S DRAWING,

Thursday, July 31st, 1823.

PRIZES.

Nos. 3413 4124 Prizes of 2000 Sa. Rs. each,
Nos. 1573 806 Prizes of 1,000 Sa. Rs. each,
Nos. 1140, 1339, 1637 3872, 4988 5863,
Prizes of 500 Sa. Rs. each.

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